The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

A NEW LAW OF CONTRACTS FOR MILITARY AND NAVAL SUPPLIES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 3.

It was enacted during the late session of Congress, that all purchases and contracts, when the public exigencies do not require an immediate delivery of the articles, shall be made by advertising for proposals respecting them. No contract or purchase is hereafter to be made unless the same be authorized by law, or under an appropriation adequate to its fulfillment, except in the War and Navy Departments, for clothing, subsistence, forage, fuel, quarters, or transportation, which, however, shall not exceed the necessities of the current year. No arms nor military supplies whatever, which are of a patented invention, shall be purchased, nor the right of using or applying any patented invention, unless the same be authorized by law, and the appropriation therefor explicitly set forth.

Messrs. PHIPP and SOLOMON, of Washington, have been awarded the contract for supplying the Treasury Department and Bureau with stationery.

Arrival of the Santa Fe Mail.

WANT OF RAIN IN NEW-MEXICO—THE NAVAJO INDIANS.

INDEPENDENCE, Tuesday, July 3.

The Santa Fé mails, with dates to June 18, arrived to-day, making the regular schedule time. No rain had fallen in New-Mexico this year, and the crops are almost entirely destroyed. There has never been such a scarcity of provisions and forage in that country as at present. Corn is selling at almost any price asked.

Troops from Utah are expected about the last of July. Fears are entertained that when they arrive they will almost create a famine.

The Navajoe Indians are becoming insolent, and unless they are chastised by the troops, will soon make a foray upon the settlements. But few Indians were seen on the road, some of whom were Kiowas, who examined the wagons closely, but as the mail party was well armed, and seven in number, no attack was made. The troops from Pawnee Fork that were in pursuit of some Indians, had not yet returned. A rumor at Pawnee Fork of their having been caught, lacks confirmation.

Mr. CLAIBORNE, one of the delegates to the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions, yesterday made a speech in favor of DOUGLAS, which was well received, and at times enthusiastically cheered.

The weather is still oppressively hot and dry.

Affairs in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, July 3.

An election was held in Leavenworth County, yesterday, on the issuing of bonds to the amount of $150,000 to the Leavenworth and Cameron Railroad Company. The returns indicate a large majority for the subscription.

The friends of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON held a ratification meeting last night, which was well attended. Speeches were made by Hon. B. W. JOHNSON, late Democratic candidate for Congress, and others.

The river at this point has fallen about three feet, and is now receding slowly.

The weather is very warm, the mercury ranging from 96 to 102 in the shade. Heavy showers have occurred in the vicinity during the last few weeks, but some of the interior counties are still suffering from drought.

Fire at the Sing Sing Prison.

DESTRUCTION OF WOODRUFF'S CABINET SHOP—LOSS $60,000.

SING SING, Tuesday, July 3.

At 4 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the cabinet work-shop of CHARLES H. WOODRUFF, in the Prison. The engines were brought into requisition, but before the flames were checked the entire building was in ruins. The boot and shoe shop was with difficulty saved. Loss to C. H. WOODRUFF, $60,000; insurance, $40,000 in some twenty different Companies in New-York. Loss to the building, (State,) $4,000; no insurance. Messrs. SMITH sustained a loss by water of $1,000; insured in the Atlantic, Astor and Commercial Companies of New-York.

This is the third time Mr. WOODRUFF has been burnt out since 1854. The weather was calm, or the entire Prison would have been destroyed.

Horrible Murders in Iowa.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 3.

The bodies of a woman named WILLIS and two children were found horribly mutilated, last Saturday, near Batavia, Jefferson County, Iowa. Their murder was supposed to have been committed by a man named KEPHEART, who was pursued, arrested on Sunday night in Missouri, and brought back. He confessed to having committed the murder at Eddyville, and afterwards hauled the bodies thirty miles to the place where they were found.

News from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 3.

The steamer *Havana* has arrived from Havana. Her news is unimportant. The schooner *Emily Rush* has arrived from Vera Cruz, 21st. She reports that the steamer *Wave* from Tampico to Vera Cruz, struck in leaving Tuspan Inlet and will prove a total loss. Her cargo was saved in a damaged condition. Her advices from Mexico are unimportant.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 3.

Capital Stock	$36,581,700
Loans and Discounts	64,172,000
Specie	6,059,000
Amount due from other Banks	7,528,000
Amount due to other Banks	10,300,000
Deposits	20,828,700
Circulation	6,925,000

News from Denver City.

ST. JOSEPH, Tuesday, July 3.

Denver City advices to June 23 are received.

J. B. CARD from Quincy, Ill., was stabbed by FREDERICK HADLEY from Atchison, Kansas, on the evening of June 2, about 12 miles east of Denver.

An extensive fire has been raging in the prairies for a few days past, filling the atmosphere with smoke and cinders, and sometimes hiding the sun for hours.

The Trot Between Flora Temple and Geo. M. Patchen.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 3.

The trot between *Flora Temple* and *Geo. M. Patchen*, advertised for to-day at Suffolk Park, is postponed until to-morrow in consequence of the weather.

Cricket Match at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 3.

The cricket match between the New-York Club (veteran Englishmen) *versus* the Germantown Club, (Americans) commenced to-day. On the first innings the former scored 113. At the drawing of the stumps the Germantown had scored 80, with seven wickets down.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, Tuesday, July 3.

SAMUEL BUTTERFIELD, father of the editor of the *Patriot*, and President of the State Capital Bank, and a member of the Governor's Council, died this afternoon. He was a highly respected citizen.

Another New Counterfeit in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 3.

Counterfeit fives on the Commonwealth Bank of Philadelphia are in circulation in this city. They are so well executed that few persons can detect them.

Election of a Railroad President.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 3.

JOHN BRODHEAD was to-day reelected President of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

Weather Report.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, July 3.

Wind N. W. Weather cloudy. Therm. 60°.

Cape Race, warm.

Fire at New-Albany, Indiana.

NEW ALBANY, Tuesday, July 3.

A fire, this afternoon, destroyed the Baptist Church, and several stables and dwellings.

Arrival of the Pony Express.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Tuesday, July 3.

The Pony Express from Camp Floyd arrived at 11½ o'clock to-day. The news has been anticipated.

Non-Arrival of the Persia.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, July 3—11 P. M.

No signs of the *Persia*. Weather cloudy and calm.

OUR NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

City Celebration of the Fourth—Arrangements for the Military and Civic Display, Regatta, Fireworks, Excursions, &c.

To-day, the eighty-fourth anniversary of our national independence, will be celebrated throughout the country, but nowhere, probably, with more enthusiasm than in the Metropolis. The almost continued noise of exploding fireworks during the past few days, the flaming handbills of the pyrotechnists, the multifarious excursions advertised, and the extensive transportation of fireworks by overloaded fond parents, having an eye to young America, have already given us a foretaste of the celebration that is to take place to-day. It is true that the City Fathers have only been pleased to appropriate less than one-fourth the sum set apart for the entertainment of the Japanese, but even at that, it is fair to presume that the people will be better pleased with the expenditure. The music, the fireworks, the regatta are tangible returns which even the overburdened tax-payers may recognize, however seriously they may think they "pay too much for the whistle." They may be gratified with the reflection that they often pay too much and don't get any whistle at all.

The day will be ushered in by a grand national salute at sunrise, to be fired on the Battery. Another salute will be fired in the same place at noon, and another for the Governor in Union Park. The entire first division, New-York State Militia, under Gen. SANDFORD, is ordered out, and will probably parade from six to seven thousand men. Division line is to be formed on Fourteenth street, the right resting on Broadway, at 8 o'clock. The military and such civic societies as choose to join, will march down Broadway through Chambers-street and the Park in front of the City Hall, where the Mayor and Common Council will receive the compliment of a marching salute. It is expected that the head of the procession will reach the Park at 10 o'clock.

The next important feature of the Common Council's arrangements will be the regatta at the Battery, at 1 o'clock, consisting of sailing and row-boats of the New-York Regatta Club. Several hundred dollars have been added to the fund set apart by the Common Council for the prizes, to defray the expenses of music, collation, &c. The sailing of boats without the aid of rudders will be novel but will not be likely to succeed well. The following are the entries for the regatta:

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WORKING BOATS TO BE SAILED WITHOUT RUDDER OR ANYTHING OUTSIDE.

Name of Boat.	Sailed by.	Builder.
Nancy	Joseph Kleck	—
Dan Bryant	John Vaugh	S. Lathon.
Peter Keeten	Michael Kelly	Jas. Everson.
Charles Harvey	John Hennessy	Sampson.
Julia	P. Collins	C. J. Thomas.
T. Coady	Thos. J. Coady	
Reindeer	Edward Coady	Everson.
Julia Dean	Wm. Kenny	Jas. Everson.
Maggie Concklin	Dan Donovan	S. Lathon.
Lucky Star	Wm. Lee	J. Donnelly.

FOUR-OARED BOATS.

Boat.	Crew.	Builder.
Stranger, of Po'keepsie	Wm. Stevens, Romer Wooder, D. Le Roy, T. E. Renny,	Shaw.
Chas. McKay, 38 ft.	John Woods, E. Farrell, M. Verden, P. Fay,	S. Latham.
L. Voorhis 37½ ft., of Brooklyn.	Thos. Sellers, Wm. Sellers, Jos. Sellers, John Musgrave.	Jos. McKay.
Unexpected, 40 ft.	P. Lynch, [illegible] [illegible] John Sherman,	Chas Elliott.
F. T. Wood, of Newburgh.	Tim Donohugh, D. Adam, David Brown, Wm. Tuttle.	P. Donough.
Gt. Eastern, 38 ft.	Thos. Burns, James Halpin, Robt. Clarkson, Michael McGowan.	J. Donnelly.

SINGLE SCULLS.

Name of Boat.	Rowed by	Builder.
J. A. Gardener, 26 ft.	John Carroll	Brainton.
Star of the West, 25 ft.	Thomas Daw	W. H. Darling.
Oscar Feed, 26 ft.	John Ward	George Shaw.
Theodore Guives	Jno. Hancock	Tim Donohugh.
Picayune, 20 ft.	John Brady	Oris. Toms.
Fannie, 26 ft.	Jas. Sheridan	Elliot.

In the evening there will be no less than eleven displays of fireworks in various portions of the City, viz.: City Hall Park, Hamilton square, Madison-square, Tompkins square, Mount Morris-square, Franklin, and West Broadway, junction of East Broadway and Grand, Seventh-avenue and Forty-third-street, Hammersley and Houston, Murray Hill, Fourth-avenue and Fortieth street, Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and Jackson-square. At all these points bands of music will be stationed, and the displays will doubtless equal any heretofore known on a like occasion.

The bell-ringers of the different churches will come in for a little spending money, as the Committee has requested them to ring their bells for one hour at sunrise, noon and sunset, and "send in the bill." Old Trinity steeple will resound with unusual melody, as many patriotic airs are to be rung during the day on her melodious chimes. What with the military and civic display, the regatta, the fireworks, the bell-ringing, the universal roar of continuous explosions of fireworks, the flags flying and music resounding, it seems probable that Young America will be highly delighted, and nervous people had better leave town early.

The Tammany Society or Columbian Order will celebrate the day with the customary reading of the Declaration of Independence, an oration and a collation got up in Mr. BROWN's best style, and, amid the fears and prayers for success in the coming Presidential contest, it is to be supposed the braves may derive some consolation from the annual convivial bowl. The children of the City, meanwhile, are not forgotten, and the Randall's Island boys will enjoy their usual hundred dollars worth of fireworks.

Of steamboat excursions, as our advertising columns bear testimony, there will be enough to choose from. To Harlem, to Poughkeepsie and intermediate places, to Shrewsbury, to Bridgeport, to Green Point and Sag Harbor, to Coney Island and the Fishing Banks, to the *Great Eastern*, and in fact to all points to which steamboats are accessible, the City-wearied citizen may flee and escape the din of juvenile jollification.

The *Hendrik Hudson* will leave Chambers street, at 8 A. M.; Spring street, at 8:15; Amos street, at 8:30; and Thirtieth-street, at 8:45; and proceed to Newburgh and West Point. A band will accompany her. She will remain three hours at the latter place, calling, on her return, at each of the above places, to land her passengers.

The steamer *Alice Price* will leave Robinson-street, at 11 A. M.; and Spring-street, Amos-street, and Pier No. 4, North River, at successive intervals of fifteen minutes each. She will make a trip to the *Great Eastern*, and then proceed to review the Regatta in the Bay.

If any person on this eighty-fourth anniversary of our national independence desires to visit the city of Brotherly Love, he may do so, at reduced cost, by taking the 9 A. M., 11 A. M., 12 M., or 4 P. M. trains of the Philadelphia and Trenton, or Camden and Amboy lines from Jersey City, returning from Philadelphia on the 5th or 6th. He can go to the City of Penn, and return to the Empire City for $4, which is reasonable enough, and the fare is proportionate for every intervening town.

The various places of amusement have, as usual, prepared their most attractive bills, as will be seen by our advertising columns. At Laura Keene's, Palace Garden, New Bowery, Adams' Menagerie, and the Minstrels, the novelties are multiplied.

The Police arrangements for the day, under the efficient charge of General-Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY, will be ample for the preservation of order throughout the City. The entire force will be on duty day and night, and in case of disturbance, any requisite force can be at once concentrated at any given point.

The Theatres on the Fourth.

All the Theatres are exalting themselves in expectation of the crowds which will to-day be let loose to glorify the fathers and to amuse themselves in the great Metropolis. As these crowds are every year more and more exclusively made up of strangers within our gates, our managers find their reaping easier and their sowing less expensive than ever, and they have accordingly learned to deal with the Fourth less as an "opening day" and more as a "clearing day" than ever. The advertisements and the play-bills remind one more forcibly with every year, on this auspicious occasion, of the posters in the shop-windows: "Alarming sacrifice! Selling off at cost! This stock to be disposed of in consequence of new arrangements!" New-Yorkers run out of the City into the country, to avoid the celebration for which they pay, and the country rushes in to enjoy it. Played-out plays instantly revive, with the rush of fresh audiences, and lift up their wilted heads, like dry seaweeds on the beaches when the tide comes swooping in.

Thus, at the Winter Garden, "Jessie Brown," the tiger-lily of Bengal, suddenly blooms out again in the fine flower-pot provided for her, as the bills inform us, by Mr. DION BOUCICAULT, of whom we are delighted to learn that he is not only the Shakespeare, but also the Sir Christopher Wren of the present age, since he "planned, constructed and decorated the Winter Garden, that model of theatrical architecture." If fireworks and feeling, sentiment and saltpetre, can attract the patriots who will visit us to-day, the "Winter Garden" will be warmed to Summer by enthusiastic savages from the remotest regions of Sandy Hook, bent on doing honor to the illustrious being, who modestly proclaims himself the "most popular of modern dramatists," and the reformer of the Gothamite Theatre. Indeed, if we are to take him at his own word, the country owes a debt which should to-day be discharged to this benevolent foreigner, [illegible] the Lafayette of the American Drama. We weep to learn that, in consequence of pressing engagements, it will not be possible for our benefactor to favor us by appearing once more in every play which has proceeded, we beg pardon, which "has *flowed* from his prolific brain."

However, as some consolation in our affliction, we turn to Barnum's Museum, where the "What is it? Man, Monkey, or Both?" still waves his banners from the outer wall; where the "Fat Baby" still perspires, and the "Living Skeleton" extends his lean and cool and comfortable limbs to the admiration and the envy of stouter and more deliquescent mortals. Mr. BARNUM's bills for to-day surpass a shower of rockets in splendor and variety. All day long that gorgeous and picturesque edifice which the great showman has clothed with his own spirit and with a Joseph's coat of many colors, will be one bewildering blare of trumpets and flutter of flags and rattle of drums without, while within its walls will echo to the music of ballets and the fun of farces. Miss MESTAYER will shed sweetness on the scene as the "Rose of Killarney;" Mr. O'NEIL and the whole of the Museum dramatic company will do their best from morning till evening to woo away the attention of visitors from the Anacondas and the Albinos, the sibyl DRAMONTE and the seer Mr. BLY, the "Lightning Calculator," the Japanese coins, the Aquaria, and the lively, lovely living seal.

We think the "Architectural Dramatist" has met more than his match in BARNUM.

Then at Niblo's we have a strong novelty for the favors of the people. Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM is going from us, as well as his partner in "London Assurance." He too has brushed up one of his old war horses, and "Pocahontas" has at least the advantage of nationality over the "Relief of Lucknow." The pretty NELSON sisters and Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, who is making his mark as a burlesque artist, will do their best to give *éclât* to this revival; and as it is to be ushered in by a grand Matinee at 2 P. M., in which a new and very daring *danseuse*, M'lle THERESE, contends for the prize of popularity with the GALE sisters and M'lle WIENDE, and the charming ballet of *La Giselle* will be decently danced, we do not see why Niblo's Garden should not be as full of people as it is of flowers.

Matinées are the order of the day, two at both the Bowerys, at GEORGE CHRISTY's, at BRYANT's and at the Palace Gardens. Here "versatile performers" and "talented *danseuses*" will diversify the hours of patriotic emotion with comic pantomime and grand "Japanese ballets," led by "Little Tommy." Japan has dropped a little into the sere and yellow leaf, perhaps, for the natives, but for the "strangers from the provinces" the land of blacking may still have charms, and we desire that "all such" may understand that the Japan of their dreams will be on exhibition to-night at Miss LAURA KEENE's Theatre. The burlesque of the "Tycoon," produced at this Theatre on Monday night, belongs distinctly to the sky-rocket order of "dramatic architecture." Its Japanese characters are chiefly Chinese in Roman dresses, talking strong Bowery. The scenery is neither here and there, but is naturally much more magnificent than anything to be found in either "location." The story left Arabia long ago, and has suffered sea-changes such as frequently astonish the purchaser of "real Mocha." The dialogue sparkles [illegible]; the songs would be more droll if the singers all knew their parts, and if there were less of the Italian opera to a scene; the action is diversified and preposterous enough to please the most exacting of galleries. Mr. JEFFERSON's admirable presence of mind and pantomimic power saved the piece on Monday, and there are such elements of success in the cast that, with care and contraction, the "Tycoon" may contrive to live in spite of the fact that it has come into the world just a fortnight too late. If so, Mr. JEFFERSON must carry a part of the credit to the account of Mr. BURNETT, who inspires a very weak *rôle* with just enough of spirit and good sense to rescue it from contempt; and still another part to the praise of Mrs. JOHN WOOD, who wins by her agility in the dance the applause which all her desperate attempts to make a silly caricature effective could not otherwise achieve.

If now to all these programmes we add the permanent programme of Broadway and its myriad attractions, from the Battery to Old ADAMS and his bears, we think we may safely invite our country cousins to come and take pot-luck with us on this high holiday of the State.

Speaking of Old ADAMS and his bears, we observe that a union of forces has been made by BARNUM and NIXON, by which the California Menagerie will be exhibited throughout Connecticut in conjunction with the Circus of the latter. The campaign will commence next Monday.

Fourth of July in Brooklyn.

PARADES AND FIREWORKS—CELEBRATION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The City authorities of Brooklyn have appropriated $1,000 with which to celebrate this day. This will be used for fireworks and music. National salutes will be fired in the Eastern and Western Districts at sunrise, and there will be a display of national flags from all the public buildings, and the fire bells throughout the city will be rung. At noon the bells will be again rung, and another national salute will be fired; and the same will be repeated again at sunset. In the evening there will be a display of fireworks in front of the City Hall, and also on the open lots bounded by Graham-avenue, Ewen, Ainslie and Devoe streets.

At 7½ o'clock, A. M., the Fifth Brigade, Gen. CROOKE, will parade on Cumberland-street and march through Hanson place, Flatbush-avenue, Schermerhorn-street, Bond-street, Atlantic-street, Smith-street, Sackett-street, Clinton-street, Joralemon-street, Court street to Myrtle avenue, where the command will be disbanded.

In a large number of juvenile public schools there were exercises yesterday of a patriotic nature. In School No. 1, L. E. WHITE, Principal, the exercises consisted of singing by the boys and girls; recitations, reading of the Declaration of Independence by classes of boys and girls; address by JOHN GREENWOOD; reading of merit roll, &c. Similar exercises took place in No. 25, S. C. BARNES, Principal, where addresses were made by Rev. T. L. CUYLER and J. W. BULKLEY, City Superintendent of Public Schools; also, in Public School No. 7.

From Pike's Peak.

WAR WITH THE INDIANS.

From the Rocky Mountain News, June 20.

On Sunday, the 10th inst., 480 warriors of the Arapahoe and Apache tribes, with a few Sioux, set out from this city on a foray against the Utes. Before starting they visited Capt. BECKWOURTH and KIT CARSON, who endeavored to dissuade them from going, but without avail. On the morning of Sunday, 17th inst., they came upon the village of the Utes on the south fork of the South Platte, in the southeast edge of the South Park, and made an attack. By a stratagem the Ute warriors were misled to fly to the defence in the wrong direction, while the combined force fell upon the village, killed a large number of women and children, and took four children prisoners. A rally of the Utes drove the invaders from the field, when the Utes made good their retreat to an almost inaccessible refuge on the mountain side. The allies continued to besiege them from a little after sunrise until past noon, when they withdrew and set out on their return. After traveling some distance they stopped at a stream, and, while unsuspectingly smoking their pipes, were fallen on by the Utes and met a disastrous defeat.

The number of Utes killed cannot be ascertained, but it must have been very considerable. Of the allies, five warriors were killed on the field, and thirty-two wounded, one of whom died on Monday night after reaching here. Of the dead, four were Arapahoes, one Apache and one Sioux. Sixty-three horses were taken and brought in. Fourteen mules and seven horses were lost.

These statements are from Little Raven to Capt. BECKWOURTH and may be relied upon. The burial of the dead will occur on Thursday, and immediately after 1,000 warriors will set out on an expedition against the Utes.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS INDICTED AT CONCORD.—In the Superior Criminal Court for Middlesex County, now in session at Concord, Mass., the Grand Jury came in on Saturday morning, and returned bills of indictment against SILAS CARLETON, GEO. [illegible] COOLIDGE, WM. E. CARLETON and WATSON FREEMAN, Jr., of Boston, for attempting to kidnap FRANK B. SANBORN, of Concord, on the 3d of April last. There are four counts in the indictments—charging first that they inveigled and seized Mr. SANBORN without any lawful warrant or authority, with intent to send him out of the Commonwealth; second, an assault; third, a forcible seizure, with intent to confine him in the Commonwealth; and fourth, that they seized, confined and hand-cuffed him, with the design of transporting him out of the Commonwealth. The case will not be called until after jail cases are disposed of. There was no bill returned against Mr. SANBORN for assaulting the officers. The parties were not arraigned.—*Boston Courier, July 2.*

THE EXECUTION OF HARDEN.

Sketch of his Life—The Crime for Which he Suffers.

Friday next is the day appointed for the execution of JACOB S. HARDEN, and the New-Jersey papers are filled with reports, more or less authentic, of the manner in which that wretched man spends the few remaining days of his probation. It is not easy to surround a story of cold-blooded and deliberate murder with much sentimentality, nor would it seem possible to excite much sympathy for a man who could cloak the soul of an assassin under the cover of religion, and feed poison for days and weeks in succession to the wife of his bosom, while bestowing upon her the caresses of pretended affection. But nothing is impossible in this direction, and we are not in the least surprised to read of saintly serenades being given to this monster of cruelty,—of fair and lovely hands ministering to his physical comfort in his cell,—of attentive ears listening to the gracious words that flow from his lips as fluently as when he made them the panders to his vices, and of tender hearts rejoicing in the indications which his daily walk and conversation afford of a mind at peace with Heaven, and resigned to the sad fate which human justice awards to crime. We have nothing to say against all this;—we hope this wretched murderer is a sincere penitent;—but we prefer to leave that question, which is interesting mainly to himself, to the tribunal which he cannot deceive and before which he must soon appear. But we find it difficult to imagine a form of crime more utterly unredeemed, more thoroughly marked by every circumstance of aggravation and enormity,—more perfectly indicative of a black and malignant soul, than that for which HARDEN is about to suffer death.

HARDEN's life has no further interest than his conduct gives it,—but its leading features may be rehearsed with profit. He was born at Blairstown, New-Jersey, in May, [illegible]. At a very early age he developed peculiarities of temperament and disposition, which, if properly controlled or directed, would have aided his ready talent, and possibly have handed his name down to future generations, crowned with honorable fame, but which misdirected have aided greatly in destroying his reputation, undermining his character, and consigning him to a felon's grave. As a boy, he was a leader amongst his fellows, whether in the school-room or on the play-ground. His early training seems, however, to have developed his naturally inordinate vanity, and while his Academic course heaped honor upon his head as a writer, speaker and student, it also sent him forth into a sacred calling, with craftiness in his heart, vanity and pride in his port, and deceitful holiness upon his tongue. He was always successful. As a school teacher in the county of Sussex, where in 1855 he labored faithfully to all outward appearance, he was particularly able and efficient, and had it not been for his weakness of nerve, and his undue and improper fondness for the society of his female pupils, he might have won for himself the love and admiration of all intelligent and refined people. At this time, finding his vocation too circumscribed, he became a colporteur, and for two years tramped a circuit as such, giving great satisfaction to his superiors and to those whom he visited. Indeed, so great was his popularity at this time, so successfully did he conceal from the public eye his true character, and so completely did he hoodwink the authorities of the church, that while a villain at heart, he was a saint in appearance. He was never regularly licensed, so that the title, Reverend, does not properly belong to him; but in 1857 he was called to preach to a small congregation at Mount Lebanon. His friends urged him to accept the post, which he, with consummate hypocrisy, modestly declined, distrusting his own fitness for the charge, praying that some worthier man might be found. His scruples were finally overcome, and he consented to attempt the task. It was at this period in his history that the filthy undercurrent of his life flowed most rapidly, and, as subsequent events revealed, most unblushingly. As a revivalist, he has rarely been excelled; his descriptive power was very fine, his imagination powerful, and the magnetic influence exerted by him upon his eager listeners is said to have been wonderful. As a consequence, his church rapidly grew and flourished. He became a great favorite, not only with his own congregation, but with young people generally, and more particularly with the women and the girls of his charge. It was during his career here that he met, wooed and won Miss HANNAH L. DORING, a daughter of a respectable miller of that vicinity, Mr. JOHN H. DORING.

What the immediate trouble between HARDEN and his wife was, has never been definitely ascertained; but it would seem that after his marriage, as before, he paid great attention to other ladies, paying them frequent visits, making and receiving presents, and preferring their society to that of his wife. To Mrs. HARDEN this was naturally unpleasant, she remonstrated, he replied, and from one thing to another they proceeded, until their home life became a perfect hell on earth. A Miss SMITH seems to have been the object of particular attention from Mr. HARDEN, and of consequent detestation from his wife, and at one time harsh words passed between the ladies, much to the chagrin of the prime cause of all the trouble, who heard it in an adjoining room.

Scarcely had five months passed since her marriage, when Mrs. HARDEN sickened, and after a brief illness, died. The Coroner's inquest revealed the fact that she had died from poison, and suspicion at once attached to her husband, he having acted very singularly during her illness and after her death. Search was made for him, but he had fled to Virginia and could not be found. This strengthened the suspicion, and at the request of the State Council the Governor of New-Jersey offered a reward of $500 for his return. He was traced to Fairmount, Virginia, where, under the assumed name of Austin, he was practicing the daguerrian art. At first he denied his identity, but subsequently yielded, was brought to New-Jersey, and after two unsuccessful attempts, was brought to trial.

The trial developed a train of horrors which has rarely been surpassed. His whole life was opened up, and a series of iniquities, hypocrisies, transgressions, and impieties exhibited, which would make a very Asmodeus open wide his eyes with astonishment. One can scarcely invent a tale more filled with subtle cunning, more replete with infernal device, more devilish in conception or skillful in conclusion, than that which the prosecutor unfolded concerning HARDEN's course with his wife, from the moment of their meeting to the hour of her death. That he carefully, coolly, premeditatedly, and affectionately poisoned his wife with arsenic, while she, taken aback by an unaccustomed manifestation of tenderness on his part, was caressing the husband of her early love, seems palpable and clearly true, and that up to this hour he had, with wonderful power, kept his wickedness hidden from his people, is equally certain. But with others, so with him. A certain point may be obtained with safety, beyond which lies no good, no future, save that of terrible retribution.

The trial resulted in his conviction. He was sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 6th of July, and in accordance with that sentence, day after to-morrow JACOB S. HARDEN will depart this life, expiating with that sacrifice the crime committed against the law of his fellow man. Beyond that we have nought to do, and while we heartily despise his character, his life and his crime, we heartily echo the prayer of the Judge who sentenced him, that the Lord will have mercy on his soul.

LYNCH LAW ON THE BORDERS.—The Rocky Mountain *News* tells of the following tragedy recently enacted in Jefferson Territory: MARCUS GEIDLER, a native of the Tyrolese, in company with JACOB MILLER, his wife, and other emigrants, left Leavenworth for Denver City on the 26th of April. GEIDLER and MILLER quarreled frequently on the road, and particularly about their camping places. When about six miles from Denver, the quarrel was renewed. MILLER struck GEIDLER with a whip, and the latter seized an axe, knocked the former down, and shot him while lying on the ground. GEIDLER, having arranged with those who witnessed the tragedy to testify that the deed was done in self-defence, proceeded to Denver City, and on the 14th of June surrendered himself to the authorities. A meeting of the citizens was called the following day, a jury formally impanneled, a Judge appointed, an attorney selected to prosecute and another to defend; witnesses were called, sworn, examined and cross-examined; pleas were made and a formal charge to the jury delivered by the Judge; and after decent deliberation, a verdict of murder in the first degree rendered. The Judges, after consultation, sentenced the prisoner to be executed the following day (Friday) between the hours of 10 and 5 P. M., and the sentence was ratified by a vote of the people. A scaffold was erected near Cherry Creek; two reverend gentlemen administered to the spiritual concerns of the culprit; the Jefferson Rangers escorted him to the place of execution, where, in the presence of a concourse of over four thousand people, the sentence of the "Court" was carried into effect—the prisoner having first confessed his crime from the scaffold.

THE WALTON AND MATHEWS MURDER.

Both the Brothers Jefferd in Custody.

PUBLIC EXCITEMENT ON THE INCREASE.

The brothers CHARLES and EDWIN JEFFERD, who are suspected of having murdered Messrs. WALTON and MATHEWS on Saturday night, or at least of being implicated in the crime, are both in the hands of the criminal authorities. EDWIN, the younger, it will be remembered, yielded himself into custody on Monday morning, and CHARLES attempted to follow his example on the evening of the same day, but Justice OSBORNE, the magistrate to whom he made an offer of surrender, would not accept it, and it was not until yesterday morning that he could obtain a legal custodian.

The circumstances attending this achievement on his part are related by himself and Mr. WILLIAM M. BETTS, the gentleman who advised him to surrender, as follows:

Mr. BETTS, who keeps an hotel at Cutchogue, L. I., is well acquainted with CHARLES JEFFERD, who, for the past three or four weeks, has boarded at that place, but during that time had twice come up to the City to remain for a day or two. He last left Cutchogue on Thursday, in company with Mr. BETTS, for the purpose of viewing the *Great Eastern*. Having separated on their arrival here, JEFFERD was not seen again by Mr. BETTS until Monday evening, when he was found at the Union Hotel, in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, near the Ferry. On seeing his friend, JEFFERD remarked that he was informed by the newspapers of the suspicion that attached to him of having murdered Messrs. WALTON and MATHEWS, and that the Police were searching for him. He therefore wanted advice as to what he should do. Mr. BETTS told him that the best course an innocent person could take was to deliver himself to a magistrate, and the young man having promised to do so, his adviser left on the cars for Cutchogue. He had not gone far on his journey before he regretted that he had not placed JEFFERD in custody, and leaving the train at its first stopping-place, he returned to the Union Hotel, where JEFFERD was still remaining. Both immediately crossed over to the City, and reached the Tombs about 5 o'clock in the evening, where, finding that the Court was closed, Mr. BETTS suggested that it would be well to go down to the Comptroller's office, as he was acquainted with some of the clerks there, and they might learn where either Justices OSBORNE or WELSH could be found. Here they were directed to the house of Justice OSBORNE in Orchard-street, whom they found at home. Their business was soon made known to him, but for some unexplained reason, he did not deem it necessary to send JEFFERD to prison, but allowed him to depart, telling him to call at the Tombs in the morning. To this JEFFERD consented, and left for the Lafarge House, on Broadway, where he remained all night, having registered himself on the hotel-book as "GEORGE JACKSON." He gave a false name, he asserted, to avoid any unpleasant interference on the part of the Police. In the morning he was faithful to his promise, appearing in Court at an early hour. He demanded an immediate examination, stating that he should be able to establish his innocence, and repudiating any connection with the murders. The magistrate informed him that the case was in the hands of the Coroner, and that he was powerless to grant his request. He was, therefore, committed to prison.

In conversation with our reporter, JEFFERD stated that only one side of the story, relating to the difficulties between Mr. WALTON, his mother, brother and himself, had been given to the public. At the proper time, he said, the whole truth would be revealed, and quite a different complexion would be given to the affair. He denied, in the most emphatic terms, ever having threatened to take Mr. WALTON's life, but admitted that no good feeling existed between them. The discord in the family was brought about, he stated, by the mother of Mr. WALTON, to whom the marriage of her son with his mother had given great offence, and her machinations had resulted in the divorce suit. He also charged that Mr. WALTON endeavored to get him out of the way, so as to preclude him from giving testimony, in behalf of his mother, in the trial of the cause, by surreptitiously sending him to sea. In relation to the murder, he reiterated that he could easily prove his innocence. On Saturday night, to 11 o'clock, he said that he had been in company with some of his friends at the Johnson House, corner of Chambers-street and College-place, engaged in card-playing, and on leaving that place he went direct to Brooklyn, and to bed. The pistol with which the murders are supposed to have been committed, was nothing, he asserted, like that which he sometimes carried. His weapon had an ivory handle and was silver-mounted, while that in possession of the Coroner was wooden-handled and steel-mounted. Moreover, he was of too excitable a temperament to have committed an act so deliberate as that which had resulted in the death of Mr. WALTON.

In opposition to JEFFERD's statement with reference to his manner of spending Saturday night, the police say that they have traced his movements in another direction, and that persons who knew him well are ready to testify that at 10 o'clock on the night of the murder he was at a drinking-place on the corner of Forty-first-street and Sixth-avenue, which is a resort for railroad conductors, and where he was perfectly well known.

Coroner JACKMAN has received a great many letters from persons who volunteer to testify on the inquest, mainly upon the subject of the peculiar domestic relations of Mr. and Mrs. WALTON. One or two state that they had a good view of the murderer and believe they should be able to identify him. In some of the documents the most baseless theories that could be invented with reference to the occurrence are broached.

As the case stands there appears to have been no light thrown upon the circumstances which it involves. The public, however, still look with increased anxiety to a solution of the mystery.

The funeral of Mr. WALTON took place yesterday, from St. Peter's church in Twentieth-street. It attracted a large crowd. The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

The Slave Trade.

DISCHARGE OF THE CREWS OF THE WILDFIRE AND WILLIAM.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

KEY WEST, Monday, June 25.

The crews of the *Wildfire* and *William* have been up before Judge MARVIN, the United States Judge, on *habeas corpus*, and discharged. Nothing, the Judge determines, is in the law of 1820 to hold them. The Americans are still in prison, with the exception of the mate, HUTCHINSON, who is out on bail. The captain of the *Mohawk* gave them a passage over to Havana. This jail delivery by the Judge is a great comfort to those left behind, as the building was so much crowded that it was necessary to occupy the old building. As the jail is State property, it would be well, if the United States purposes to send other scamps here, that they provide quarters for them, and not rely upon our jail, which is small, but sufficiently large for all indigenous rascals.

The vessels sent out by the Colonization Society have not yet arrived, but by the charter party, are to be here on the 1st July, or pay a damage of $500 per day after that period. The weather for the last day or two has been threatening rain, but as yet little has fallen. In a thunder-squall of the 23d, the smack *Middleton*, near one of the westerly keys, was struck by lightning, losing her mast, and sustaining other injury.

A NEW PHASE OF THE TRAFFIC—WEST INDIA NEGROES KIDNAPPED.

The New-Haven *Register* publishes the following extract from a letter dated St. Croix, June 10:

"There is a very strange story here, from Tortola, which is asserted from a respectable source, and of which I have no doubt myself of its truth, namely—that an American vessel, about two weeks since, called off the Island of Anagada and hoisted signals of distress, which of course immediately brought off a host of wreckers, all negroes or colored men, to the number of 31. On their getting on board they were politely asked below to take some refreshments, when their boats were cut adrift, and the vessel made sail and stood to the North, where bound to, no one of course can tell, but 'tis generally supposed she is destined for New-Orleans or some other Southern port. Another strange circumstance has recently occurred here which I can vouch for, and which should be made known through the Press. A number of negroes landed from an open boat a few weeks ago on the east end of this Island, who, on being questioned, stated that they, with one or two other boats, (which are supposed to have made Tortola) left the Dutch Island of Saba two nights previous to their landing here. Slavery still exists in the Dutch Colonies, but the owners of slaves apprehend that Government intend to emancipate them ere long, without suitable compensation. These fugitives state as their reason for making their escape that their owners were making arrangements to dispose of them for the New-Orleans market, to the Captain of some American vessel lying in the harbor of St. Eustatia; hence, they had concluded to risk the dangers of the sea in an open boat, with the chances of starvation, rather than be subject to the hard life of a sugar plantation in Louisiana. These people are now at work as hired laborers on different plantations."

WM. H. SEWARD, Jr., son of Senator SEWARD, has just been married to Miss WATSON, of Syracuse.

PROPERTY IN MAN.

Letter from Hon. James A. Hamilton on the Doctrine of the Constitution Concerning Slavery.

"Every man has a property in his own person; this nobody has a right to but himself."—*Locke.*

"Natural liberty is the gift of the beneficent Creator of the whole human race."—*Hamilton.*

"Slavery is a system of outrage and robbery."—*Socrates.*

"Slavery is a system of the most complete injustice."—*Plato.*

"No man by nature is the property of another."—*Dr. Johnson.*

"Slavery in all its forms, in all its degrees, is a violation of divine law, and a degradation of human nature."—*Brissot.*

"Not only does the Christian religion but nature herself cry out against the state of Slavery."—*Pope Leo X.*

"The wise and good men throughout all time; and the Christian Church throughout all the world; with an unimportant exception during a brief period in our own country, have denounced 'Slavery' as 'an atrocious debasement of human nature.'"—*Franklin.*

Chief Justice TANEY has authoritatively declared "*the right of property in a slave is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution*"—and Southern men generally, with their allies in the North, insist that the Constitution of the United States, *proprio vigore*, carries Slavery wherever it reaches; and that, as property, they have a right to take their slaves into the Territories of the United States—there to be protected by a slave code, to be enacted by Congress. We believe we thus state the assumptions of the slaveholders and their party as fully and distinctly as they are asserted; and we now intend to prove to the satisfaction of every enlightened and disinterested reader that the declaration of the Chief Justice, and *these assumptions* founded thereon, are *wholly* groundless.

The Chief Justice has not quoted those parts of the Constitution on which his judgment is founded. We, however, intend to present every word of that "great charter of human liberty" which is or can be claimed to refer to this subject, and then, by the cotemporaneous history of the formation of that Constitution, the declarations of its most distinguished members, and the action of the Convention itself, to prove beyond all question that it was the purpose of *all* to exclude Slavery, and all idea that there could be property in man from that instrument. And next, by a candid analysis of all its provisions touching this subject, to prove that such purpose of the Convention was carried out faithfully and skillfully.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Art. 4, Sec. 2, Clause 3.—No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Art. 1, Sec. 9, Clause 1.—The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding $10 for each person.

Art. 1, Sec. 2, Clause 3.—Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.

Art. 4, Sec. 4.—The United States shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

First, the contemporaneous history: In Convention (see Madison and Elliott's debates) MADISON said he "thought it wrong to admit in the Constitution the idea that there could be property in man. We intend this Constitution to be the great charter of human liberty to the unborn millions who may enjoy its protection, and who shall never see that such an institution was ever known in their midst." The Convention concurring in these opinions without debate, *unanimously* resolved that the words "Slave" and 'Slavery" should be stricken out; and the words 'such person" and "other persons" should be substitued wherever they occurred.

On motion of RANDOLPH, of Virginia, the word "servitude" was stricken out and "service" was *unanimously* inserted; the former being thought to express the condition of slaves, and the latter the obligations of free persons.—[*Madison's Debates, p.* 1,569.]

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, a delegate from Pennsylvania, who was as much opposed to Slavery as were WASHINGTON, MADISON, RANDOLPH, GEORGE MASON or FRANKLIN, says, in a letter to a friend, 'The hand which writes this letter wrote the Constitution." To avoid prolixity, we do not give all the declarations of members to the effect "that man could not have property in man." Mr. GERRY said, "as Congress would have no power over the institution *within the States*, we ought to be careful *to lend no sanction to it.*" When the amendment, now a part of the Constitution, declaring that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law,' was debated in the Virginia Convention, the Convention felt that this would be fatal to all future right to property in man; and therefore proposed to make it read "no *free* man shall be deprived of life, liberty and property without," &c.

In the House of Representatives in 1789, on the Resolution upon Import Duties, Mr. PARKER moved to insert a clause imposing a duty on the importation of slaves. ROGER SHERMAN, a member of the Convention from Connecticut, "could not reconcile himself to the insertion of human beings as an article of duty among goods," &c. "*The Constitution does not consider these persons as a species of property.*" Mr. MADISON said: "It is hoped that by expressing a national disapprobation of this trade, we may destroy it, and save ourselves from reproaches and our posterity from *the imbecility ever attendant on a country filled with slaves.*" * * "Every addition they (Georgia and South Carolina) receive to the number of their slaves tends to weaken and render them less capable of self-defence. In case of hostilities with foreign nations they will be the means of inviting attack instead of repelling invasion." Mr. JACKSON, of Georgia, in the course of the same debate, referred to the fact that "white slaves were imported from all the jails in Europe; wretches convicted of the most flagrant crimes were brought in and sold without any duty whatever." He opposed the duty upon slaves.

These facts prove incontestably that it was the deliberate purpose, not of individual members *alone*, but of *the Convention*, to exclude from the Constitution, not only the hated word "*Slave*," but the detested thing "*Slavery*;" and we have, therefore, the right to insist—before it can be asserted, with any title to our respect, that this august and intelligent body affirmed or established "the right of property in a slave," and thus reversed the established law of Nature on that subject—that the language of the Constitution should be found to be so explicit as to be irresistible. Instead of this being the case, we boldly and defiantly assert that upon an intelligent examination of each and all the clauses quoted above, it will be found that such an idea is distinctly excluded therefrom.

The Chief Justice says "The Constitution has always been remarkable" * * "for the perspicuity and appropriativeness of the language it used."

And now we proceed to show that the Constitution, with language singularly perspicuous and appropriate, distinctly disaffirms all idea of Slavery or property in man, by natural law, by the Constitution, or by the action of Congress. Art. 4, Sec. 2, Clause 3—"No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws." What laws?

"Under the laws or the Constitution of the United States?" Not at all. "In one State under *the laws thereof*"—under the laws of such State. This distinct reference to *the State laws* excludes all idea that such person "is held to service or labor" by force of any other laws, or any other authority, than that of *a State*. "No person held to service or labor under *the laws thereof*, escaping into another State, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein," (that is any law, &c., of the State into which he goes,) "be discharged from *such* service or labor." Here again we ask, what "service or labor?" Answer—"The service or labor which was due, or to which the person was held in the State from which he fled, under and by virtue of its laws, and no others."

In both cases precise reference is made to the State laws, and to no other laws. The clause proceeds, "but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due,"—under the law of his State, and of course under no other law.

If, upon the arrest of a fugitive slave the claimant should affirm that the service or labor of such person was due to him under the Constitution of the United States, could the fugitive be delivered up on such claim? Most certainly not. We assume that this position is too clear for argument and if so, how can it be said that a right of property in such fugitive can be claimed under, or derived from, the Constitution?

The act passed in 1793, to carry out this clause, provides that the person to whom such service or labor shall be due, must prove to the satisfaction of the magistrate before whom such fugitive is taken, "That such person seized or arrested *doth, under the laws of the State or Territory* from which he or she fled, *owe service or labor* to the person claiming him or her." Thus Congress and the President (WASHINGTON) distinctly affirm that the right to such service or labor could only result from the law of a State or Territory.

The right to a person's service or labor comes very short of the right to the person himself. The right of service of an apprentice or a redemptioner does not make either a slave.

The Constitution in this clause recognizes the existence of two facts: 1. That persons are held to service or labor under State laws. 2. That such persons do escape from the State under the laws whereof they are held; and beyond the jurisdiction of such State. If by this recognition of the first fact, it can be said to sanction or approve such laws, why may it not be said, with equal correctness, that it sanctions or approves the second fact?—the escape. To recognize such a law as an existing fact, no more sanctions or approves such a law or the effect thereof, to wit: a right of property in such person or to his service or labor, than the recognition of the escape sanctions or affirms the right of such person to escape. To recognize the existence of a law, is very far short of sanctioning, approving or affirming any right under such law, or any other effect thereof. The existence of such laws is recognized, and that their force and effect does not extend beyond the boundaries of the State is admitted or asserted by the fact that this clause is found in the Constitution. If the right to "such service or labor" was founded on the same law as that which gives a right to a horse or any other chattel, there could have been no necessity for such a clause. To protect the right of the owner of a horse which should escape into another State, does not require any especial legal, much less a constitutional provision. These State laws were thus recognized to exist to prevent all interference by the laws or regulations of one State with the right of property, or to personal service or labor derived exclusively from and under the laws of another State; therefore this provision was inserted.

The Constitution by this provision recognizes the fact that there were laws in some of the States under which a right of property in the service or labor of persons—men and women—in such States is due to others. It does no more; and so in the clause next preceding this one, which provides for the rendition of fugitives from the justice of one State into another. The words are, "A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall on demand," &c., "be delivered up," &c. The Constitution here recognizes the fact that one State may pass laws declaring what acts shall be punished as crimes if committed within such State; which acts may not be held to be criminal in other States: as for instance, to declare in Virginia "that Slavery is criminal and ought to be abolished," as both WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON did again and again, is by the laws of Virginia denounced a penal offence and punishable as such by fine and imprisonment. Can it be said, that because the Constitution recognises the existence of a power to pass such a law, in a State; and because it requires that a person who flies from justice and shall be found in another State shall be delivered up, that the Constitution affirms the propriety of such a law, and adopts it, and carries it with it into the Territories or wherever the Constitution is effective? It surely cannot.

There are various provisions of the Constitution which recognise laws as existing in the States and giving effect to them in other States, as Art. 4, Sec. 1: "Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State." These facts are here recognised as existing; but the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings are not affirmed, sanctioned, approved or adopted.

The provision as to fugitives from justice, fugitives from service or labor, public acts and judicial proceedings, do no more than affirm that there are such laws, and may be such escapes and judicial proceedings, which shall have full faith and credit in other States, between the inhabitants thereof, when in other States.

We proceed to examine Art. 1, Sec. 9, Clause 1: "The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to 1808." It is admitted that this clause refers to the importation of negroes; that it also embraces the persons then known as "Redemptioners," that is, persons who, in order to pay their passage-money, authorized captains of vessels to sell their service or labor for a given time on their arrival in the United States; and also of that other class of persons referred to by Mr. JACKSON.

Chief-Justice TANEY says: "By this clause the right to purchase and hold property (slave property) is directly sanctioned and authorized for twenty years."

We confidently assert and mean to prove that this clause neither directly nor indirectly sanctions or authorises anything of the kind.

Under the power to regulate commerce, it is admitted that Congress has the power to prohibit the migration or importation of persons and things. By this clause the Constitution does no more than declare that Congress shall *forbear the exercise of the power of prohibiting for twenty years the migration or importation of such persons* (not property) as any of the States *shall think proper to admit.*"

Not to prohibit a thing to be done, cannot be said to sanction and authorise the doing of such a thing. To admit the migration or importation of such persons, whoever they may be, whether negroes or felons, and whencesoever they may come whether from Africa or the jails of Europe, and what may be their condition, after they are within a State, is made to depend entirely upon the will of such State, and not at all upon the Constitution of the United States. Indeed, the clause *addresses itself to the conscience of the States* when it says such persons as any of the States shall "*think proper to admit*." Is there a word in this clause which sanctions or even refers to a right to purchase and hold property? Not one. Everything—the admission, the condition of the persons—is committed clearly to the will and discretion to the laws and policy of the State. If any State decided to admit, so be it. If not, so be it. The Constitution decides nothing as to admission or condition. It merely declares that Congress shall forbear to exercise its power to prohibit it in conformity with the will of the State or States. Where such persons are admitted by the State to come within its borders, their condition and treatment is left exclusively to the power and authority of the State. It cannot be otherwise. The Constitution or Congress under it has no power to say to the State which admits the migration or importation, "You shall hold such persons as freemen or as slaves."

The Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States has declared that their being "purchased and held as property" within the States and under the law is "sanctioned and authorized by the Constitution." Respect for the high office he holds forbids us to intimate the cause of this palpable judicial perversion. Recent discussions as to the arbitrament of that Court upon the meaning of a deceptive party platform are pregnant with painful suggestions.

We proceed to examine Art. 1, Sec. 2, Clause 3: "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers"—(it will be remarked that the rule of apportionment is numbers not, property. The next branch of the clause merely indicates the arithmetical rule by which the respecrive numbers shall be ascertained)—"which" (the respective numbers of the several State,) "shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons."

Under this arithmetical rule it is required *first* to ascertain the number of "free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years." But in doing this to exclude from the number of "free persons *Indians not taxed*," and to the aggregate of these free persons to add "three-fifths of all other persons." This rule assumes that five different conditions of persons may be found in the several States. That, as an assumption of fact, may be true as to some States and not as to others. It, however, neither creates, sanctions nor in any way affects the condition of such persons—their right or the rights of others in regard to them.

1. It assumes that there are free persons. 2. That there are those who are "*bound*" to service for a terms of years (redemptioners, apprentices.) 3. That there are or may be "*Indians not taxed*." 4. That there are or may be Indians who are taxed; and 5. That there are or may be such other persons as could not come within the four other classes, to wit: Persons held to "service or labor" under the laws of the States. There is a marked distinction between those who come within the second class and those who come within the fifth class, which is worthy of attention. The second are "*bound*"—it may be by their voluntary act—as "redemptioners," or by the act of their parents or guardians, as "apprentices." The fifth are "*held*" to service or labor by the laws of the States. The one "*bound*" for a term of years, the other "*held*" forever.

This being exactly and distinctly what is declared to be the rule for the "actual enumeration of the respective 'numbers' in the several States,'" it cannot logically, legally, or in the common acceptance of the language used, be said, that because the Constitution recognized the fact that there were or might be these various conditions of persons in the States, (three out of the five, to wit, the second, fourth and fifth, resulting *entirely* from State laws or policy,) that it therefore touched, much less established, affected or approved of the condition of either or all of the several classes. The Constitution by prescribing the rule to be observed in making the enumeration, could not make some free, others bound for a term of years, others untaxed Indians, or others "held" forever.

Let us test this by reference to the condition of the Indians. If a State should tax the Indians within its jurisdiction, (the tribes within the State of New-York,) it most certainly has the power to do so, these being "*free persons*," and, not coming within the terms of exclusion, "*Indians not taxed*," would be enumerated, and thus increase the number of the Representatives of such State.

The assumption by the Constitution of such a state of facts—such a condition of persons—can in no sense whatever be said to create or affirm the condition of such persons. If this is a correct view of this clause, there is no more propriety in saying that it affirms, approves or creates the other four conditions of persons.

This clause was intended not only to establish the basis of representation, but to enunciate and enforce that great fundamental principle in defence of which we engaged in the War of the Revolution—*that representation and taxation should be uniform and concomitant.* It was well known that the inhabitants of many of the States had invested large amounts in that kind of property which consisted in the "service or labor" of persons, under and by the laws of such States; and when it was declared that three-fifths of such persons should be enumerated, and form the basis of representation, it was also declared that they should form the basis of direct taxation, and thus, so far as they are thus made the basis of taxation under this clause of the Constitution, they are so treated in conformity with the State laws under which such property is created and held. The Constitution takes this subject as it finds it, under the laws of the States, by which it is held and treated as property. It gives the advantage of increased representation, resulting from the enumeration of three-fifths of such persons, to those who hold them, under their laws; and imposes the burden of taxation in the same proportion upon that which, under the State laws, is held to be property; and in doing so, it merely recognizes an existing fact, which is, that the inhabitants of some of the States have invested large amounts in that which they deem property, to wit: the right to the service or labor of persons held under the laws of their States. In doing so it no more *establishes* that as property, than it enacts, or sanctions, or affirms the laws which make it property, and in doing so, it only recognizes the fact that by the laws of these States this property exists, without affirming or sanctioning it.

And here we may remark that while the slaveholders have from the beginning enjoyed the benefit in representation, (now amounting to twenty members,) they have never, except during a very short period of the administration of JOHN ADAMS, and until the South under the administration of Mr. JEFFERSON controlled the Government, when the law referred to was repealed, borne the burden of its taxation. During the war of 1812, in the period of the Government's greatest need, it was untouched. Mr. MADISON says, "In one respect the establishment of a common measure for representation and taxation will have a salutary effect. As the accuracy of the census to be obtained by Congress will necessarily depend in a considerable degree on the disposition, if not the cooperation of the States, it is of great importance that the States should feel as little bias as possible to swell or reduce the amount of their numbers. Were their share of representation alone to be governed by this rule, they would have an interest in exaggerating their inhabitants. Were the rule to decide their share of taxation alone, a contrary temptation would prevail. By extending the rule to both objects the States will have opposite interests, which will control and balance each other and produce the requisite impartiality." (*The Federalist*, No. 44, pp. 260, 261; edition of 1837.)

This history in part of what was said by distinguished members, and of what was *unanimously* declared by the Convention, proves beyond all doubt or cavil that there was no purpose to establish or to give power to others to establish Slavery. That so far from forming a Constitution which *proprio vigore* carried Slavery into the Territories, or which affirmed a right of property in a slave, it most obviously was an object of great solicitude on the part of members, from the South as well as the North, to exclude the very idea from this "great charter of human liberty."

The object of the framers of the Constitution was: To establish the Union, and a government for that Union on the basis of the equality of man; to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity; to give to the Federal Government, no more power over the States or the people thereof than was essential to preserve that Union; to direct the foreign relations and such relations among the States and the people thereof, as were necessary and proper. To regulate commerce, and to secure the power of taxation; at the same time to leave with the States and the people thereof the regulation of such subjects as are of a domestic and social character; and particularly the rights of private property, and the control and disposition thereof. In this view of the subject it may be asked—Could the power to establish Slavery in a State come within the scope and object of the *Government of the Union?* On the other hand, if it were to exist at all, must it not be considered of a character so entirely social and domestic as to be most emphatically one of the reserved rights of the States, and consequently without and beyond the jurisdiction or power of the Federal Government.

This interpretation is that which "the Fathers" held to be true; and it is that under which the Government was administered during more than one half century of its existence, with the approval of all the departments of the Government, and of the people of all parts ot the country.

We are told by Southern men of distinguished rank, with an arrogance in tone and manner which can never be properly indulged among equals, that unless the North shall renounce this interpretation, sanctioned by time and the highest authority, and adopt that of Chief Justice TANEY and Mr. BUCHANAN, with the Democracy of the South, the Government and Union of the United States are to be destroyed, and with them the brightest hopes of mankind, founded on popular government.

This recent heresy is dictated *alone* by a lust for power, disguised under an assertion, made with all the confidence of truth and sincerity, that unless the Territories of the United States shall be opened to Slavery, there to be protected by Congress, the institution will be so "cribbed, coffined and confined," as to be distroyed by its increasing numbers.

That this is certainly groundless, is proved by the fact that within the area lying between the 30th and 36th degrees of North latitude—the Atlantic Ocean on the East, and the herds-lands of Texas on the West—there are millions of fertile acres, enjoying the two great meteorological conditions (heat and moisture) necessary to produce cotton, in the greatest abundance—*all within the Slave States*. It has been truly said that "the amount of labor engaged in the production of cotton, within this region, does not exceed that of one strong man to a square mile:" and that, "if one-half the agricultural population of Europe was transferred to this region, it would not be at all densely populated. It is capable of producing tenfold the amount of its present production."

The boast of the South is, that it has governed the country for the last sixty years. And now, well knowing that through the vast increase of population in the Free States, they are required by an inevitable necessity to yield to the power of numbers, and to be governed hereafter by that great rule of Democratic government—"The will of the majority." They struggle to subvert all the established rules for the construction of the Constitution; and thus, by carrying slaves, as property, into the Territories, ultimately to be admitted as Slave States, to perpetuate that majority in the Senate which now controls the Government.

Upon this issue they have broken up the great Democratic Party, to whose past subserviency they owe their domination; and we are now told, that through its destruction "*the South may be plunged into revolution*." We are confident that a large proportion of the people and statesmen of the South are as true to their interests and their patriotic impulses as were their ancestors. The people of the North hear these threats of disunion with no other emotion than that humiliation which a family feels from the degradation of one of its members.

"Disunion" is a word of mighty import. There is no mind in the country capable of forming a practicable scheme of peaceable secession, or of measuring the calamities of a bloody one, and particularly to that section where "an unhappy species of population abounds," to whom Mr. MADISON alludes as those "who, during the calm of regular Government, are sunk below the level of men; but who, in the tempestuous scenes of civil violence, may emerge into the human character, and give a superiority of strength to any party with which they may associate themselves."

This language of one who well understood the restless condition of the people to whom he referred, pointed to domestic insurrection. They are words of fearful import, in the event of a civil war resulting from a separation occasioned by the existing issue.

It is a gross heresy to maintain "that a *party* to a *compact* has a right to revoke that *compact*," (*The Federalist*,) as no State can have the right to withdraw from its compact with the other States, without their consent. The Government of the United States was formed by a compact among all the States, by the people thereof, *for* "themselves and their posterity." In the event of secession by one or more States, the actual President is required by his duty and his oath of office, to "protect and defend the Constitution," to exert all the powers of the Government to compel obedience to the laws by every State or section of the country. This is war.

We forbear to pursue these reflections, under the conviction that no man who is not mad, or so base as to be wholly unworthy of consideration, would, in the actual condition of our affairs, in any result of the coming election, or for any other cause, until the last extremity, counsel or advise his countrymen to resort to such a fratricidal and suicidal course. All the evils presented to the people's consideration, as in any degree justifying such a dire alternative, are purely speculative. It is said that the election of the Republican candidate as President would require such a resort, because it is assumed that such a result would establish the right of intervention by Congress as to Slavery in the Territories—that is to say, if a majority of the people sanction by their votes the constitutional power of Congress to *prohibit* Slavery in the Territories, this would now be an intolerable grievance; and yet the same party of the South insist and hope to prove by the election of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE that a majority of the people may sanction by their votes the intervention by Congress to *sustain Slavery* in the Territories. It is impossible to believe that any respectable portion of the South can be moved to hazard the Constitution and the Union upon such absurd abstractions.

We trust the statesmen of the South will return to the wise counsels of the illustrious dead, and unite with their brethren of the North, as they did in the better days of the Republic, in securing an administration of the Government upon the principles which guided those who formed the Constitution, and which will secure the rights of all sections and people and sternly rebuke the profligate extravagance and gross corruption of the present Administration.

JAMES A. HAMILTON.

Americans in Syria.

ATTACK OF THE BEDOUINS UPON AN AMERICAN CAMP.

The correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writing from Beirut, Syria, on May [illegible], says: The traveling season is now over, and woe betide any luckless voyager who has loitered upon the road. Relentless fevers, which unseat the mind, will be almost sure to catch the lingerer. For the last few weeks the Americans have been scampering to the seacoast as rapidly as their Arab steeds can carry them, to make sure their escape to Constantinople or Greece. A greater number of our countrymen have visited Syria this year than at any previous time—and now there remains but one party in the interior, and these gentlemen will avail themselves of the next French steamer.

An American, Mr. [illegible], of New-York, has been ill for some time between Jaffa and Jerusalem, but has now sufficiently recovered to leave the country, while one or two English travelers now lie ill at Mount Lebanon, beyond the reach of medical aid. Exposure to the sun in Syria after the middle of May is a very dangerous experiment, and I desire to warn my countrymen of the fact.

Two parties of American travelers have been attacked during this season; no great damage was done. A few weeks ago the American community was startled with an account of an attack by a party of Bedouins upon an American camp composed of eleven gentlemen and five ladies, near the Dead Sea. It was reported that the ladies were placed in the centre of the encampment, and the gallant gentlemen rallied around them with their revolvers, and exchanging two or three hundred shots, drove the Bedouins across the Jordan. Upon the arrival of this heroic band in Beirut, it was ascertained that the story had lost nothing by ventilation and travel in this Oriental clime. The facts in the case are these, and they indicate nothing to alarm those who may wish to visit the Holy Land.

The Convent of Mar Saba is situated about a day's journey from the Dead Sea, and overhangs the dark and sublimely dreadful ravine which suggested to the mind of the Psalmist "the valley of the shadow of death." As this is a Greek Convent, no lady is admitted; and as there were five ladies in the company, two parties pitched their tents about half a mile from the Convent, in the valley below. As this is the country for Bedouins, who range through it unmolested and unchecked by the Turks, a stampede was attempted upon the mules. This was discovered and resisted by the muleteers, who rushed to the scene, firing guns and pistols, and making the welkin ring with their shouts of revenge. After exchanging thirty or forty shots, the mules were recovered, and one or two guns captured from the attacking party by the valiant muleteers. While this firing was heard, the American camp was naturally thrown into great confusion; and in consideration of the fact that a general attack was anticipated by the whole tribe of Bedouins, everybody acted with the most amazing amount of bravery and determination. Pistols were rapidly loaded, every gentleman took his position, and one of the ladies, armed with a pistol, declared her determination to fire at the enemy. Soon, however, the true state of the case was understood, and all fears were allayed. The battle ended with a few wounds, not of a dangerous character; and there being a surgeon among the party, the wounds of the muleteers were soon dressed with a skill which quite astonished them, and filled their minds with new impressions of American greatness. One young American, a Mr. SEELEY, of Ohio, shot himself in the finger during the affair, but the ball was extracted, and the wound did not prove a serious one. After peace was declared the diamond rings were taken from the various boot-legs where they had been deposited for safe-keeping, and the watches were dug up from their hiding-places under ground. But the most amusing incident of the scene was the discovery of one of the couriers and a dragoman, crouching under the dining-table for safety.

The muleteers of another party of Americans were attacked near Damascus, but the baggage was protected, and the affair ended with the loss of two guns belonging to the muleteers. These guns, however, have since been recovered by Mr. Consul JOHNSON.

It may be that before another traveling season shall roll around, Russian arms may keep the country more quiet; but it is feared that the Lebanon will prove to its owners the Caucasus of Syria, and every chief a Schamyl.

The present state of things in Mount Lebanon is not at all inviting. A few days ago in the vicinity of Sidon two Druses were killed by some Christians; and the friends of the slaughtered men, while performing the funeral ceremonies, killed three Christians and a priest, by way of revenge, to appease the spirits of the ghostly departed. This reprisal was immediately followed by an attack on the part of the Christians in the neighborhood, and resulted in the death of the mourning Druses, who were killed upon the spot.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Decision in Equity.

POSTMASTER FOWLER'S OFFICIAL BOND—INJUNCTION AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT—EXECUTION AND DELIVERY OF A BOND—FRAUD.

George Law and Gustavus A. Conover vs. The United States.—This matter came up in the U. S. District Court yesterday, before Judge BETTS, on a motion for an injunction, made on behalf of complainants who were the sureties upon the official bond of Isaac V. Fowler, late Postmaster in this City, to restrain the proceedings initiated to collect from them by a distress warrant, the amount of Fowler's defalcation. The bill was served on the 2d of June, 1860, on the United States District Attorney. It alleged that on the 20th of September 1858, Fowler was by and with the advice of the Senate appointed to the office of Deputy Postmaster of New-York; that he had been previously appointed and then held the same office, and had on such previous appointment executed an official bond in the sum of $50,000, with the complainants and OLIVER CHARLICK as sureties; that on this reappointment he applied to the complainants to execute a new bond with him, which they did on the 22d of September, 1858, in the penalty of $75,000, and which they delivered to him, but with the express agreement that before it was delivered to the Government it should be executed by CHARLICK also; but that CHARLICK never did execute the bond at all, of which fact, however, they were entirely ignorant until they were called upon on May 12, 1860, by the Deputy Marshal with the warrant of distress to collect the amount of the defalcation.

The bill further alleged that at the time of the execution of the bond Fowler was already a defaulter to the Government to an amount exceeding the penalty of the bond; that this defalcation was well-known to the officers of Government in the Post-office Department in Washington, but that such knowledge was entirely withheld from the complainants, and they signed the bond in ignorance of it.

The bond was itself produced on the hearing of the motion. It appeared to have been executed before Judge Hilton, of the Court of Common Pleas, he being the subscribing witness, and having taken the acknowledgments of the complainants, each of whom swore before him that he executed the within bond; that his place of residence was correctly stated therein; that he was a freeholder of this State, worth double the sum of the penalty of the bond over and above all debts and liabilities existing against him. The United States District-Attorney claimed that this amounted, under the laws of New-York, to an official acknowledgment of the deed, and not only availed as legal proof of the instrument, but also imparted a *quasi* judicial character to the evidence. He also objected to the regularity of notice to him in the special procedure, or the right of the complainants to call upon the Government for any reply or appearance thereto.

The complainants' counsel insisted that the warrant of distress issued by the Government and levied upon the complainants' property, was a proceeding not authorized by law and unconstitutional and void, and also that the bond never became obligatory upon the complainants, because it was only conditionally executed and that the Government's knowledge of Fowler's defalcation at the time of its execution was also an equitable defence to its enforcement, while the District Attorney insisted that the bond had on its face full evidence of a complete execution and delivery, and that the complainants cannot be permitted to countervail that evidence unless upon proof that fraud or deceit had been practiced in obtaining it from them.

The bond was perfect on its face, the name of Charlick nowhere appearing in it, but it had affixed to it four seals, with but three signatures.

Held by the Court—That the act of Congress of May 15, 1820, (3 Stats. at Large, 592,) authorizes the method adopted by the complainants, by which individuals may obtain redress against an attachment of their property or persons in behalf of the United States, to enforce payment of debts claimed to be due the Government.

That it cannot be regarded as an open question before any United States Court of inferior jurisdiction whether the process employed by the Government in this instance to enforce the payment of the amount, is justified by the act of May 15, 1820, or whether the enactments of that statute are in violation of the Constitution of the United States. (The United States *vs.* Nourse, 6 Peters R. 470; 9 Peters, R. 8; Gilpin R. 209; Armstrong *vs.* The United States; 2 Brockbury, 447; *Ex parte* Randolph; 11 Peters, 162; The United States *vs.* Coit, 18 How. 272, Murray's Lessee et al. *vs.* The Hoboken Land and Improvement Co.) These decisions cover and dispose of every objection to the proceedings under the distress warrant which was raised on the argument, and establish the regularity and sufficiency of the process for which it has been employed in the present case.

That the distress warrant against Fowler and his property is regular and valid upon the footing of his indebtedness for public moneys received by him officially and misappropriated, independent of any obligation under the bond.

That the foundation of the warrant as to the complainants is the assumption that they became bound to the United States by the execution of the bond. If that obligation was not legally entered into by them, the United States cannot, because of any extent of confidence in the expectation and belief that the complainants were so bound, nor if they permitted Fowler to receive public moneys on that persuasion and belief alone, resort to the summary proceeding used on this occasion to charge upon the complainants the debt and liability incurred by Fowler. Their responsibility does not arise out of his indebtedness, but exclusively from their special contract.

That no higher legal effect is acquired for the bond by the mode of its execution than would be given by satisfactory oral proof of the signature of the parties or the admission made on the hearing by the complainant's counsel, that they had voluntarily executed it. That mode does not in any way preclude the complainants from proving that it was executed conditionally and did not by such signature become absolute and complete.

That a vital constituent to a bond is the delivery of it from the obligor to the use of the obligee. It remains inchoate and inoperative until that act is completed.

That the proof of delivery need not be direct or positive. A delivery may be implied upon concomitant facts, or inferred from circumstantial evidence, or a subsequent assent to or acquiescence in the delivery, but a sealed obligation never takes existence as a deed or specialty until delivery is made of it by the obligor, or the terms upon which its absolute delivery may be suspended, have been fulfilled. (Shepherd's Touchstone, 57; 2 Black. Comm. 307; [illegible]) These cases show that a broad freedom of inquiry is involved in the consideration of the incidents which constitute a complete delivery of a deed or sealed obligation; among which the leading one, and the controlling one, is to ascertain and determine both the acts and motives of the parties engaged in the transaction; and, where the intention to deliver is not made out, the execution of a deed will not give it vitality and operation. An acknowledgment and recording of a deed only furnishes presumptive evidence, and not conclusive proof, of its delivery.

That this question has been passed on and so determined both by the Courts of the United States and of the State of New-York. (Pawling *vs.* The United States, 4 Cranch R. 219; Duncan *vs.* The United States, 7 Peters R. 435, both cases exactly in point; Jackson *vs.* Phipps, 12 Johns, 418; Jackson *vs.* Perkins, 2 Wend, 308; Jackson *vs.* Rowland, 6 Wend, 666; Lovell *vs.* Adams, 3 Wend, 380; Clark *vs.* Gifford, 10 Wend, 310.)

That if the complainants succeed in proving that the bond was not delivered to the United States by their consent, they are entitled to have an injunction staying proceedings on the distress warrant under the statute.

That the act of May 15, 1820, having given this Court jurisdiction in equity over the subject matter of the complaint, the Court is competent, by the exercise of chancery powers alone, to proceed to hear and dispose of the merits of the complaint, and render a final decree and judgment thereon.

That the Court also has a discretion to refer for trial before a jury mere questions of fact.

That in this case an important issue of fact is propounded, and must necessarily lead to a close investigation into the acts and motives of the parties concerned in creating the bond and placing it in Fowler's hands, and may probably require a careful scrutiny into the credibility of conflicting witnesses. The parties to a suit at common law may now be examined as witnesses, and a feigned issue out of a Court of Equity to be tried before a jury touching the validity of a common law contract partakes sufficiently of the character of a trial at common law, at least in principle, to well authorize parties to claim on the trial the admission of testimony conformably to the rules of the local law.

That it is a well-recognized doctrine of equity, that if a party, taking a guarantee from a surety, conceal from him facts which go to increase his risk, and suffers him to enter into the contract under a false impression as to the real state of the facts, such a concealment may amount to a fraud, and the omission to make the disclosure may be equivalent to an affirmation that the facts do not exist. The Supreme Court of the United States, on a question before them relating to the validity of a surety obtained from the Cashier of a Bank under similar imputations against the officers of the Bank to those brought in this case against the officers of the Government, divided in opinion whether the Bank was bound to disclose the existence of the defalcation of the Cashier to the new surety proposed, unless direct inquiry was made of them as to the fact. (11 Wheat. 89.)

That the complainants may rightfully demand, on their bill of complaint, the judgment of the Court, whether on the facts charged therein and the proofs they may make under it, they are entitled to relief against this bond because either of a positive or implied fraud on the part of the Post-office Department in procuring it. An investigation into charges of fraud and the testimony offered to sustain or repel them is a meet subject for the agency and aid of a Jury for drawing the truth more thoroughly to light.

Ordered, therefore, That two issues be framed and submitted to a jury: 1. Whether the bond was delivered to the obligees for their use, or whether after it was executed by the complainants and placed by them in the hands of Fowler, they assented to or acquiesced in its being delivered to the obligees or for their use, knowing that it had not been executed by Charlick. 2. Whether, when the bond was executed by the complainants or previous thereto, or at any time when they consented to the delivery of the same for the use of the United States, the complainants, or the Post-office Department, or the United States, knew or had notice that Isaac V. Fowler was a defaulter to the Post-office Department.

And further ordered that on the complainants giving sufficient surety in the sum of $200,000 for the performance of such judgment as shall be awarded by this Court against them, an injunction issue to stay proceedings on the warrant of distress until the final order of the Court.

For complainants, Judge Bronson and Mr. Robinson; for the United States, Judge Roosevelt.

Oyer and Terminer.

CASE OF THE SIDEWALK INSPECTOR.

The People vs. Alexander Ward.—The trial of this case was resumed in the Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Justice GOULD. The prisoner is charged with a violation of the statute against bribery, committed while he was Inspector of Sidewalks in the Street Commissioner's office. The particulars of the charge were given in yesterday's TIMES.

Jacob R. Slaight was further examined as a witness. He testified that on June 11, 1859, he rendered a second bill against the City for work done by him in putting up street signs. The amount of the bill was $197 80.

The defence objected to any proof relative to this bill, on the ground it was not specified in the indictment. Objection overruled.

The witness continued: Before the bill was put in, Ward told witness not to make it too large; witness told him he could not help the amount, as the work had been done; this was paid on June 25; when it was paid, witness had a conversation with the accused, in which the latter said he was short, and wanted some money; he called it a percentage; witness said he must give up the work if he was required to pay such a per centage; however, he gave Ward $40 in bills; there was no previous understanding between them for the payment of such per centage.

Witness further testified that on July 2, he got a bill of $140 cashed for $72 20. Accused asked witness "how much he could spare out of that bill?" Witness gave him $30. He also narrated several other instances in which Ward had pressed him for money, and witness gave him sundry sums, until at last witness refused to give him any more. After this the accused would not certify witness' bills, to enable him to get them paid by the Comptroller. He would give no reason for refusing to certify them, though he acknowledged they were correct.

After examination of one or two other witnesses, eliciting nothing of special interest, the counsel for the people rested their case.

The defence called several witnesses who testified to conversations in which the witness Slaight had made statements quite inconsistent with his testimony.

The Court then adjourned to Thursday.

Mr. Sedgwick for the People; J. T. Brady for the defence.

James O'Conor, Henry Sick, Edward Hammond and Otto Hoym, charged with violations of Sunday law by giving theatrical performance, were admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 each.

Enis Folks, a colored man, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, in causing the death of Mary Stewart. He asked to be sentenced at once, but it was deferred till Thursday.

The Sewing Girl's Judgment.

Lina Norwald vs. Aarons & Cobelia.—The plaintiff in this action was a sewing girl, as will be remembered, and obtained a judgment against the defendant Aarons for an assault upon her while a tenant in his house in Oliver-street. The case was stated fully in the TIMES of June 21, at which time the action was tried before Justice MONCRIEF, in the Superior Court. Upon the trial the plaintiff obtained a judgment for $2,000. Subsequently the defendant, Aarons, obtained a stay of proceedings upon showing that he intended to move for a new trial, the judgment upon the verdict being allowed to stand for security.

This was a motion before Justice ROBERTSON to vacate the order granting that stay of proceedings, upon the ground that the stay was denied by the Justice before whom it was tried, and finally obtained from another Justice who knew nothing of the merits of the case.

After an *ex parte* hearing, Justice ROBERTSON said he did not think he should vacate the stay without giving the defendant an opportunity to be heard. Motion denied.

E. Blankman for plaintiff; Thos. G. Swartout for defendant.

General Sessions.

Robert Bruce Kenney, *alias* Stone, was tried yesterday on a charge of forgery in the third degree. He presented a forged check, purporting to be signed by Dr. Reese, to the amount of $375, to the Chemical Bank, when the amount was paid. Defendant had been previously engaged as driver in the Doctor's service. The jury found him guilty, and he was sentenced to three years in the State Prison.

Elias Herbert was arraigned for robbery in the first degree. He pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Two other cases of quite minor interest were disposed of.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Reed vs. Reed.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Schwartz vs. Schwartz.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Bliss vs. Wilson.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Graham vs. Robinson.—Motion granted, and judgment ordered for plaintiff, with $10 costs.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Donnelly vs. The Mayor, &c.*—Referred to N. Jarvis, Jr.

Peck vs. Willis, &c.—Motion granted on payment of costs.

Matter of Island City Bank.—Motion granted in part.

Bliss vs. Steenfield.—Order of arrest in part sustained.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Taylor vs. Keegan.*—Exceptions settled.

Young vs. Willett.—Judgment settled.

Frost vs. Jay.—Judgment settled.

ROBERTSON, J.—*Langley vs. Chickener.*—Motion denied with $7 costs. Liberty to renew.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 3.

[illegible]

New-York Mining Board—JULY 3.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Copper F's M. Co.	11	11¾	Pontiac	4¾	4⅞
Central	9	9¾	Quincy	34	35
Franklin	25	26	Rockland	24	24¾
Hancock	6¾	7¼	Superior	—	—
Isle Royale	14¼	14½	Hamilton	2	3
Mesnard	5¼	5¾	Columbian	3¼	3½
Minnesota	84¼	84½	Phenix	—	—
National	39¾	39¼	Gardiner Hill	7	7¾
North Cliff	4½	6¼	Guilford	3¾	4
Pewabic	51¼	52¼	North State	2¾	2¾
Pittsburgh	64	—	Silver Hill	1¾	—

The sales were:

25 Pittsburg	b60	64¼	200 Silver Hill	cash	1¾
50 Rockland		24	300 do.	b60	1¾
200 Columbia	b60	3¼	50 Isle Royale	s3	14¼

TUESDAY, July 3—P. M.

The Stock Brokers adjourned the Exchange at noon to-day, calling the business half a day's work in anticipation of the Anniversary holiday. Some few transactions subsequently took place on the Street, where the bids for the speculative shares were rather higher than at the regular session. The printed list of sales shows a firmer tone to the market generally than at the close of last week, and but for the interference of the holiday, we should have looked for a further advance in prices before the end of the week. As it is, the disposition is strong to take hold of several of the Western and New-York road stocks for another upward turn; Chicago and Galena is 63¾ ⅌ cent.; Chicago and Burlington, 75 ⅌ cent.; Rock Island, 70¼@½; Toledo, 30¾; New-York Central, 81¾@82; and Erie, 18¾@18⅞ ⅌ cent. The two Michigan roads are steady at yesterday's prices and Illinois Central also steady. In Railway Bonds, there is a reaction of ¼@½ ⅌ cent. from the extreme advance in Michigan Southern seconds and the sinking funds, and an advance of 1 ⅌ cent. in New-York Central 6 ⅌ cents. The State Stocks 1 ⅌ cent. firmer on Virginias and steady on Tennessees, while Missouris are a fraction off, 80¾@81 ex dividend. The market on the Street, at 2½ o'clock, when a good many of the Brokers left town, closed firm; sales of New-York Central at 82 ⅌ cent., cash, and regular way.

The market for Money, to-day, is well supplied at 6 ⅌ cent., and towards the close of business some of the lenders, both in Bank and outside, were ready to accept 5@5½ ⅌ cent. from the Stock and Money Brokers. The Discounts, of which we are advised, to-day, outside of Bank, are at 5@5½ ⅌ cent. for prime short bills—a line of $150,000 acceptances, falling due in July, taken at 5 ⅌ cent.; 5½@6½ ⅌ cent. for longer dates, of the best class of paper; while at Bank the rates are held firm at 6 ⅌ cent. on select bills of the shortest dates, and 7 ⅌ cent. as the general rule to regular dealers. The Dividend disbursements yesterday and to-day, have restored to the market a large amount of means heretofore employed on the Street, but which was temporarily withdrawn at the close of last week. The Sub-Treasury paid out net $380,000 in bullion and a further considerable sum to-day; while the export demand for the *Asia*, sailing early to-morrow, amounts to about $650,000. The Foreign Exchanges close quiet, 109¾@109⅞ on London, and f.5.14⅜ on Paris. The following was the day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Total receipts	$220,539 87
Payments	334,161 0
Balance	5,757,761 22

The receipts include $179,000 for Customs.

The Mercantile Bank announces its usual half-yearly dividend of 5 ⅌ cent. The Importers and Traders' Bank has declared a dividend of 4 ⅌ cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on 10th inst. The Williamsburgh City Bank gives notice of a semi-annual dividend of 4 ⅌ cent. The Commerce Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 8 ⅌ cent. The half-yearly dividend of the East River Insurance Company is 6 ⅌ cent., payable on demand. The Merchants' Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 10 ⅌ cent. The American Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 50 ⅌ cent. on the earned premiums for the year ending June 30, 1860, for which scrip will be issued to parties entitled thereto, on the 16th day of July inst. A dividend of $3 50 ⅌ share to the stockholders in cash, has also been declared, payable on and after the 5th inst. The regular quarterly dividend of 2 ⅌ cent. has been declared by the Second-Avenue Railroad Company, payable on and after the 16th inst. The Irving Savings Institution has declared the usual dividend, payable on and after the 16th inst.

The Hudson River Railroad earnings for the past month were:

June, 1860	$129,996 34
June, 1859	115,444 13
Increase	$14,552 21

The earnings for the month of June for three years past were:

June, 1858	$95,219 28
June, 1859	115,444 13
June, 1860	129,996 34

The statements of the Philadelphia banks for the past two weeks, compare as follows:

	June 25.	July 2.		
Capital Stock	$11,768,580	$11,769,455	Increase	$875
Loans	26,780,533	26,801,396	Increase	20,863
Specie	4,329,638	4,374,549	Increase	44,911
Due from B'ks	1,436,746	1,508,275	Increase	71,529
Due other B'ks	3,060,615	2,941,441	Decrease	119,174
Deposits	15,642,437	15,904,918	Increase	262,481
Circulation	2,854,503	2,896,765	Increase	42,262

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* reports of the Catawissa Road:

"The sale of the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad, with the franchises, real estate, chattels, &c., belonging to the Company, took place at noon to-day, at the Exchange, under a decree of the Supreme Court. Mr. M. THOMAS sold the property. The road, with twelve hundred acres of coal land, and other real estate, was first sold, to satisfy the first and second mortgages. The par value of mortgages was two millions of dollars. The property was knocked off for $100,000. Five lots of chattels, consisting of rolling stock, &c., were then put up, and they were sold as follows: First lot, par $200,000, sold for $30,000. Second lot, par $100,000, sold for $10,000. Third lot, par $10,000, sold for $1,500. Fourth lot, par $5,000, sold for $500. Fifth lot, par $40,000, sold for $7,500. There was no competition in the bids, and all the property was knocked off to SAMUEL V. MERRICK, Esq., who was the agent of the bondholders in the purchase. The par value of the mortgage bonds, under which the property was sold, was $2,355,000. The gross amount of the sale was $149,500. It will be understood that the sale was only nominal—the bondholders and the stockholders having made an arrangement by which the former should become the purchasers of the road and its chattels for the benefit of the whole."

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	[illegible]
New-England and New-Jersey	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]
Interior Pennsylvania	[illegible]
Interior Maryland	[illegible]
Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky	[illegible]
South Carolina and Georgia	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]
Illinois and Wisconsin	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]
Free Indiana	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]
Canada	[illegible]

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres	$1 00	$1 10 per acre
80 acres	85	95 per acre
120 acres	80	[illegible] per acre
160 acres	80	[illegible] per acre

SPECIE.

Silver.		Gold.	
Mexican Dols	[illegible]	Old Am. Gr. Dols.	[illegible]
Spanish Dollars	[illegible]	Spanish Grs. each	[illegible]
Five-franc pieces	[illegible]	Span. ½ &c. pcs.	[illegible]
French Crowns	[illegible]	Sovereigns	[illegible]
German Crowns	[illegible]	Twenty francs	[illegible]
Prussian Thalers	[illegible]	Ten-thaler pieces	[illegible]
Guilders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
English Silver	[illegible]	Spanish Doub's	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Patriot Doub's	[illegible]
Old Am. Half Dols	[illegible]	Gold—Am. Coin	[illegible] prem.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, July 3, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 31 bbls. Ashes, [illegible] bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn Meal, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, 60 pkgs. Provisions, and [illegible] bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of [illegible] bbls., in lots, at [illegible] for Pots, and [illegible] for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lb.

COFFEE—Sales to-day have been unimportant. Prices remain as last quoted, Java, [illegible]; Rio, [illegible]; Maracaibo, [illegible]; Laguayra and Ceylon, [illegible], and St. Domingo, [illegible] ⅌ lb.

STOCK OF RIO.

June 30..N. Orleans	[illegible]	June 30..Philadelphia	—
June 25..Baltimore	[illegible]	July 3..New-York	[illegible]
Grand total—bags			[illegible]

COTTON—Has been quiet and languid, as previously represented. Sales, [illegible] bales, including Middling Uplands, at [illegible]; and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ ℔. The prospects of the new crop Messrs. Neill Bros. & Co. notice thus: "From some sections, the want of rain is still the subject of complaint, and in some parts of the high lands it is feared the long drought will result seriously. From the greater part of the Cotton country, however, the accounts are cheering, and the bottom and prairie lands are said to promise a large yield. On the whole, the prospects thus far are encouraging for a full crop, and though it is yet too early to form predictions on the subject, some parties look for early receipts of new Cotton, providing the weather continues favorable." The following is a statement of the movements of Cotton for the past week, and since 1st September last, compared with the five preceding years:

	—Receipts.— Past week.	Since Sep. 1.	—Exports for past week.— To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1859-60..	5,000	4,424,000	3,000	4,000	3,000
1858-9..	6,000	3,679,000	4,000	4,000	8,000
1857-8..	23,000	3,008,000	38,000	1,000	8,000
1856-7..	6,000	2,880,000	6,000	1,000	10,000
1855-6..	13,000	3,448,000	26,000	6,000	8,000
1854-5..	40,000	2,809,000	16,000	2,000	2,000

	—Exports since Sept. 1.— To G. Brit.	To France.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1859-60	2,622,000	571,000	470,000	3,663,000	242,000
1858-9	1,981,000	406,000	389,000	2,616,000	234,000
1857-8	1,624,000	379,000	392,000	2,394,000	186,000
1856-7	1,484,000	381,000	389,000	2,144,000	170,000
1855-6	1,434,000	476,000	496,000	[illegible]	180,000
1854-5	[illegible]	402,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	200,000

Thus the receipts show an increase of 791,000 over those of last year, and an increase of 1,419,000 over 1857-8, and the exports exhibit the following results:

Com with	G. B.	France.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
Last y'r.	Inc. 141,000	Inc. 167,000	Dec. 63,000	Inc. 844,000	Dec. 8,000
1857-8..	Inc. 998,000	Inc. 201,000	Inc. 118,000	Inc. 1,276,000	Dec. 2,000

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in moderate request, including No. 1 Canton, 40 packs, at $1 42½ ℔ box.

FISH—Desirable lots of Dry Cod and Mackerel are in demand, and are firm. Other descriptions are inactive.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally held with rather more firmness to-day. The demand has been good for desirable lots, especially such as have been wanted by shippers, and toward the close prices thereof favored sellers. The reported transactions amounted to 19,250 bbls., including superfine State at $5 25@$5 35; extra State at $5 42½@$5 60, mainly at $5 45@$5 50 in store and delivered; superfine Western, at $5 20@$5 35; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 40@$6 20; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 45@$6 35; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 60@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75 @$5 90.

Superfine State	$5 25	@	$5 35
Extra State	5 42½	@	5 60
Superfine Western	5 20	@	5 35
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 40	@	6 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@	6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@	5 70
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 75	@	5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 00	@	7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@	6 70
Extra Genesee	6 80	@	7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 80	@	7 50

Southern Flour has been in less request, yet it has been stiffly held. Sales have been made of 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 70@$6 10 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 45@$7 50, ℔ bbl.; 600 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 45@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal rules plenty and heavy at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey, and $3 40@$3 50 for Western; $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins have attracted more attention and are now quoted up to $2 57½@$2 60 for Layer, and $2 45@$2 50 for Bunch, ℔ whole box. Other kinds have been quiet at about former quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, yet prices of desirable lots have been supported. Sales have been reported of 68,500 bushels, including inferior Canada Club, at $1 25; white Western, part common, at $1 42½; Amber Western, $1 42½; red Western, (Winter,) part at $1 40@$1 41; Amber Iowa Spring, (a small lot,) at $1 35; Milwaukee Club, at $1 30@$1 32, Chicago Spring, at $1 26, and very choice new Red Southern at $1 75 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in limited request, though prices have again declined a shade; sales have been reported of 40,000 bushels at 62c.@62½c. for heated and damp; 63c.@63½c., chiefly 63c., for sound mixed Western; and 67c.@69c. for yellow Northern, Jersey, and Southern ℔ bushel. Rye continues quiet, at 82c.@83c. ℔ bushel. 1,850 bushels changed hands within the range. Oats are in moderate demand, including poor to prime Canada at 37c.@40c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 40c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 35c.@38c. ℔ bushel. Mr. Edward Hill has prepared the following statement of the exports of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since Sept. 1, 1859:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	June 27, 1860	326,848	1,648,941	1,482,789
New-Orleans	June 23, 1860	37	—	84,744
Philadelphia	June 21, 1860	32,223	111 802	216,216
Baltimore	June 21, 1860	35	2,854	118,699
Boston	June 20, 1860	8,475	—	1,060
Other Ports	June 1, 1860	50	8,922	—
Total		367,668	1,772,519	1,903,433
To about same period, 1859		90,696	415,910	335,868
To about same period, 1858		1,102,487	5,578,520	3,275,676
To about same period, 1857		840,583	7,168 439	4,581,084

TO THE CONTINENT.

From		Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York, to June 19, 1860.		32,018	10,789	17 296
Other Ports, to latest dates.		5,514		2,072

HAY—Sales to-day 600 bales North River, at 80c.@90c., chiefly within the range, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in slack demand at about previous prices, though the tendency of the market for common Hides has been in favor of buyers.

HOPS—We have heard of sales of 37 bales last year's crop, at 6c @12c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been moderately inquired for, at $22 75@$23 50 ℔ ton, usual credit. No important changes have occurred in other descriptions.

LATHS—Eastern are less sought after and are heavy, at $1 50 ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Has been very quiet, at old figures.

LEATHER—No noticeable changes have taken place in this line since our last. Hemlock tannages are quiet. Oak tannages are inquired for. Prices are sustained.

MOLASSES—The market continues quiet, without any remarkable changes in quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been very quiet and somewhat nominal at $3 31¼@$3 37½ ℔ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 1,761 bbls. Stock on hand, 3,143 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in good demand but at reduced prices. Closing at 40½c.@42½c. for merchantable, shipping and New-York barrels, ℔ gallon. Week's receipts, 4,551 bbls.; week's sales, 4,250 bbls.; stock in hand, 3,112 bbls. The week's business in this commodity, Messrs. Barton & Stocker notice thus: "Extreme dullness has characterized the market for this article during the past week, without essential change in price. The demand is still confined principally to the home trade, very few parcels having been taken by shippers. As will be seen by our figures below, the receipts have been fair; a portion of them were sold to arrive at figures somewhat higher than those now ruling—and of this balance most is offered for sale—but few lots, however, can be said to be pressed upon this market. We quote the article at the close at 41c.@42c. for merchantable and shipping." Tar has been dull and heavy, including North County, at $2 18¾@$2 31¼ ℔ bbl. Week's receipts, 430 bbls.; stock on hand, 4,919 bbls. Resin has been less active, including common, at $1 55@$1 57½; strained, at $1 57½@$1 62½; No. 2, at $1 65@$1 90 ℔ 310 lbs.; and No. 1, at $2@$5 50 ℔ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of Resin, 19,275 bbls.; estimated stock of common at the close, 6,000 bbls. Messrs. Turner & Stuart (successors to Messrs. Lucs & Turner, Capt. Lucs having retired from the firm, and Wm. D. Stuart having been admitted to a partnership,) have prepared the following statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to July 3, 1860.

	Receipts.	Exports
Crude Turpentine, bbls	35,141	35,779
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	67,810	28,166
Resin, bbls	339,215	268,341
Tar, bbls	39,442	19,082

OILS—The demand has been quite moderate for the principal kinds, to-day. Prices, however, exhibit no important changes.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request, and sales have been made of only 350 bbls., in lots, including New Mess at $18 85@$18 87½; Old Mess at $18; New Prime at $13 87½; and Old Prime at $12 50 @$12 62½ per bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand, including Hams, at 9½c.@10½c., and Shoulders at 7⅞c.@8⅜c. ℔ lb. Lard is unaltered, 300 tcs. and bbls. having found buyers at 12¼c.@12¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet, yet steady; sales, 250 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is saleable and steady at 10c.@19c. for new State, and 9c.@15c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand at 7c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 100 tcs., in lots, at $4 37½@$4 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—The demand has been mainly for Liverpool Fine at $1 55@$1 75 ℔ sack. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been moderately sought after here and in Boston within a range of from $1 70@$1 75 ℔ bushel. Nothing new in other descriptions.

SKINS—Have been less active, yet quoted firm.

SUGARS—The reported transactions, to-day, comprise 950 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6⅛c.@7⅜c., with some Porto Rico at 7⅛c.@7⅜c., and 116 boxes Havana on terms not made public, ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 24,000 lbs. Prime, chiefly at 10c. ℔ lb. During the past week, Messrs. Knight & Sons remark, the demand has continued active, and the supply of Rough Fat has been decreasing. The demand for export is fair, and although some melters are demanding 10¼c., we have no sales to note at this rate. To-day the market is firm at 10c., and closes with an upward tendency.

TEAS—Have been in fair request at full prices.

TIN—The transactions have been limited. Prices have not varied much.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of only 270 bbls., in lots, at 21¼c.@21½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 10½d.@2s.; 55,000 bushels Grain, chiefly Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 8d.@8¼d.; 5,700 bushels Wheat, by steamer, in steamer's bags, at 9½d.; 200 pkgs. Butter and 200 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s. For London, 1,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 50s.; and 50 boxes Tobacco, at 3s. 3d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 1,000 tons, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool; a bark, 413 tons, to Rochelle; one, 299 tons, to a port in the Mediterranean and back from Malaga to New-York, on private terms; a Br. brig, 200 tons, to Gloucester, England, Grain, 7½d. in bulk; ship *Samuel Fales*, 751 tons, from Bangkok and Singapore to New-York, $10 50 ℔ ton; a schooner, 190 tons, to Malta (privilege of Gibraltar) and back, $2,600; a bark, 386 tons, to Cette, Heavy Pipe Staves, $48; a brig, 165 tons, from Boston to Vera Cruz, $1 000, and back from Yucatan to Baltimore, $1,650; a bark, 268 tons, from Savannah to a Windward Island, $12, and back from Sombrero to Hampton Roads, $4; a Br. brig, 142 tons, to St. Kitts, $7 ℔ ton, and back from St. Martin to New-York, Salt, 9c.; a brig, 288 tons, to Guantanamo, Cuba, and back, Sugar, 40c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 3, 1860.

Thanks to "Independence Day," which happens on Wednesday, we have to-day had such a weekly market as we ought always to have—that is, the cattle were all brought into the yards together, and the sales confined to one day. This was intended to be the constant practice, when the brokers and butchers got together a few years since and agreed to make Wednesday the market day of the week; but latterly transactions have commenced on Tuesday, and sometimes one-half or more of the cattle have been sold on that day. There are several advantages in having but one day, when all the sellers can meet together. This plan enables owners to make their arrangements to be on hand at that time. City, as well as country buyers, can also come to the market with the expectation of finding stock on sale. When the cattle are all brought together on the morning of the market day, both sellers and buyers are able to judge of the actual supply for the week and prices are more readily fixed in accordance with the relative supply and demand. Sales made on Tuesday are frequently at a venture, and prices are governed by rumors started by unscrupulous dealers. On that day it is almost impossible to ascertain the probable supply, and ordinary dealers are generally at the mercy of a few knowing speculators. With the exception of a few of this class, no one, seller or buyer, is in the long run benefited by attempting to sell before the regular Wednesday's market.... The supply of cattle this week is a thousand head less than last week; and it is well for owners that this has been the case, for there is not only a fair supply of meat left over from last week's free purchases, but the demand is also greatly diminished the present week, because every one who could possibly do so has gone to the country with his family, to spend a part of the week, at least. The weather is also decidedly warm—not to say hot—and the consumption of animal food is limited. The dealers think themselves fortunate, to-night, in having worked off even 3,235 cattle, without going below last week's unprecedented low rates, but with a slight advance on some grades. Forwarders will do well to keep in mind that comparatively little meat will be consumed here this week, and that there will be a small demand next Wednesday, and for half a dozen weeks following. Indeed, we can hardly look for free sales of beef again until September. Here are a few instructive figures from last year's transactions: July 6, total receipts 3,096, average price 10¼c.; July 13, receipts 4,257, prices 9¾c.; July 20, receipts 4,099, prices 8¾c.; July 27, receipts 3,823, prices 9½c.; August 2, receipts 4,440, prices 9c.; August 9, receipts 4,721, prices 8¾c.; August 16, receipts 4,590, prices 8½c.; August 23, receipts 4,123, prices 8¾c.; August 30, receipts 4864, prices 8¾c.; September 6, receipts 4,611, prices 9c. It will be seen that notwithstanding the increased receipts for the first market in September, prices were a shade higher. It will be well to remember that the prices during the first half of last year were 1c.@2c. ℔ lb. higher than during the past six months. During September the receipts ran up to 5,000 and 6,000 per week, and the average prices ran down to 8c., and on one occasion, September 27, to 7½c.... Milch cows have come in a little less freely the present week, but the supply is vastly more than the demand, and even last week's low figures have not brought in many buyers, so that the yards may be reported full.... Veal calves have been sent forward quite sparingly, the receipts for the present week being only 874, against 1,347 last week. As a consequence the pens are to-night nearly, or quite cleared out, giving them the first opportunity for ventilation they have had since the veal season commenced last Spring. There is, however, no change in prices to be quoted.... Sheep and Lambs are in larger supply than last week; while the demand is less. Prices have again declined 25c.@50c. ℔ head, and there are plenty on hand. Most sales of sheep are at 4c.@4½c. ℔ lb. live weight; Spring lambs, 6c.@7c.... Live hogs have arrived quite freely—much more so than the season would warrant—and prices have declined ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb., live weight, and with 1,000 @ 2,000 head on hand, the market is still falling.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 3.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	3,325	121	874	11,898	4,811
Previous week	4,307	155	1,347	11,239	2,439
Same w'k last year	3,096	161	739	9,523	1,520
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					2,148

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 21,029. Total number received the previous week, 19,486 being an increase of 1,543, entirely of sheep and swine.

Of the 3,325 fresh bullocks received during this week, 2,781 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 500 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 7 were yarded at Browning's; 14 at O'Brien's, on Sixth-street; and 23 at Chamberlain's yards, on Robinson-street.

Of the 2,781 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 27 head came from New-York, 149 from Indiana, 1,423 from Illinois, — from Pennsylvania, 488 from Iowa, 101 from Kentucky, 259 from Ohio, 251 from Missouri, 47 from Wisconsin, and 36 from Virginia. Illinois continues to be the largest contributor, more than half the cattle being credited to that State. Over one-half of the remainder or more than a quarter of the whole came from beyond the Mississippi—a long journey for cattle during this warm weather.

The 3,281 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street and at Bergen Hill came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,437; Hudson River Railroad, 964; Harlem Railroad, 15; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 66; Hudson River Boats, 462; and New-Jersey Central Railroad, 337.

THE CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

The yards presented a lively appearance this morning, owing to the fact that nearly every one intending to buy this week at all, was on hand at an early hour. The general run of the cattle was poor, mostly Western stock jaded by a journey of 1,200 to 2,000 miles in close cars, and as many of them came in last evening, there was little time to "salt, water and brush them up." This general poor look led to a little lively competition at first among those whose run of custom compelled them to secure at least some of the few first-class beeves in the yards; and 9¼c.@9½c. was paid for the same grades that brought only 9c. last week. Those who only looked in upon the yards in the morning, will doubtless report an advanced market. But the truth is, the afternoon sales were not a whit better than the general prices last week. Owners were bound to sell out to-day, and we doubt not some of the closing sales were lower than any made last week,—at least some of the owners were careful not to let their selling prices be overheard.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.			Last week.		
Premium cattle	None.			None.		
First quality	9c.	@	9½c.	9c.	@	9¼c.
Medium quality	8c.	@	9c.	7¾c.	@	8½c.
Poor quality	7c.	@	7½c.	7c.	@	7½c.
Poorest quality	6c.	@	6½c.	6c.	@	6½c.
General selling prices	7½c.	@	9c.	7½c.	@	8¾c.
Average of all sales	8c.	@	8¼c.	7¾c.	@	8c.

The average of all sales is carried up a little by the morning sales as noted above, and these only of first-class animals. During the past four weeks the cattle ranged very uniform, and the larger proportion of the sales ranged within about a half cent ℔ lb. from the estimated dressed weights. To-day the prices were raised, and the sales were freer between 6c.@7c., as well as between 8c.@9c.... The trade at Albany was less affected by the fear of the cattle disease, and about 1,000 head went eastward.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

G. Ayrault sold 30 head of very good Kentucky Durhams, of 9 cwt., at 9c.@9½c. I. S. Valentine took 13 fine steers at 9½c.; W. Watts had 4 head at 9½c.

C. W. Conger had 93 head of medium flesh Illinois cattle for Stevens, rated 6 cwt., and running out at 8c.@8½c.

I. Budlong, for Masterson, 36 common 6½ cwt. Illinois steers, which he ran out at 8c.

Harvey & Miller sold 107 cattle here and at Bergen. Of these 135 were sold here, 107 of which were Illinois stillers, for Bird & Shaver. Rated 7 cwt., fair or medium cattle, and run out at 7c.@8c. 90 were A. R. Turner's Iowa steers and oxen, of light weight, 6 cwt., which brought 7½c.@8c., mostly at Bergen.

T. Wheelan had 65 of Geo. Reed's Illinois steers, of 7½ cwt., good flesh, which averaged about 9c.

T. C. Eastman was selling 87 fine Illinois steers for J. Dalert. They would dress about 7½ cwt., and were bringing 8¾c.@9c. He also wholesaled, on his own account, 30 head of good Illinois cattle of 7½ cwt. at 8½c.

B. Barman, for Alexander & Cassell, 120 rough Missouri cattle of near 7½ cwt., which were only averaging about 8c. Home weight 1,440 lbs.

White & Son, for H. R. Smith, 150 fair Iowa steers and oxen of 7½ cwt., at 8c.@9c.

Hurd & Cary sold, on their own account, 41 head prime Kentucky steers, 26 of which weighed 9 cwt., and 15 were rated 7 cwt. The latter ran out at 8¼c., and the heavy ones about 9c.

C. G. Tabb, for J. Parcells, 50 head of fairish, though rather large and rough Illinois oxen and steers. Rated at 6 cwt., and brought 8½c.@9c.

Hoag & Brother were selling on their own account, (bought of Heath & Dresser,) 50 Indiana steers of good quality, rated by sellers 8 cwt., at about 9c. Home weight, 1,562, which would probably be near 8½ cwt. Also, for Phelps & Hollingsworth, 34 Illinois steers and oxen of 6 cwt., at 8c.

S. Ulery, for J. T. Alexander, 112 fair Illinois steers, of Alexander's own feeding. Rated 7¼ cwt., and run out at 8½c.@9½c.

D. C. Culver sold, on his own account, 46 head of good fat Illinois cattle. Rated 8 cwt., at 9c.

MILCH COWS.

There has been very little inquiry after fresh cows during the past week, almost the only sales made being effected at the milkmen's stables, whither the cows are driven. Cow dealers would dispose of very little of their stock at this season were they to await calls from buyers. The milkmen say that milk sells slowly at the present time, and that they do not wish to increase their number of cows. There is, however, more or less mortality among the animals kept closely confined and fed on distillery slops, in poorly ventilated stables, so that a fresh stock has to be purchased occasionally. We noticed one good family cow sold to-day at $34,—which would have brought $40@$42 one year ago.

VEAL CALVES.

These were wisely held back this week, as they seldom sell well so close upon the Fourth. The numbers offered were only half what were sold last week, so that former prices were sustained, but there was no advance, nor was there any deficiency in the supply. We may now naturally look to a falling off in the receipts, but they continue to increase in size, so that the amount of meat is still quite sufficient. The pens were just cleared to-night.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The receipts have been large and the holiday coming in on the principal market day makes quite a difference in the demand. Trade was very dull to-day and prices ruled 37c.@50c. ℔ head lower than last week, very few sheep, and only extra fat ones, bringing 5c. ℔ lb., live weight. They were mostly 4c.@4½c. Lambs were bringing 6½c.@7c. ℔ lb., live weight. There was a surplus offered for sale.

Among the sheep broker's sales at Browning's during the past week are the following:

Thos. C. Larkin sold:

41 lambs	$153 75	87 sheep & lambs	$302 50
75 lambs	187 50	91 sheep	316 50
69 lambs	227 00	177 sheep	608 50
33 lambs	131 00	132 sheep	408 00
22 lambs	94 00	934	$2,881 06
87 sheep & lambs	465 50		

Which was an average of $3 49 ℔ head.

R. H. Hume reports sales of:

144 head	$703 74	94 head	$278 37
190 head	889 63	132 head	453 94
161 head	640 00	99 head	364 75
96 head	96 37	1114	$4,540 54
205 head	653 75		

Or an average of $4 08 each. Some of them were lambs, which brought only $1 62@$1 75 ℔ head.

Hart & West sold 480, mostly lambs, at 8c.@12c. ℔ lb., net weight.

Receipts at Browning's for the past week were as follows: From New-York, H. S. Dryon, 181; R. McGraw, 253; A. M. Culver, 69; D. Monk, 160; N. Spencer, 199; G. F. Denver, 127; D. Bowcher, 202; P. Killmer, 172; M. D. Morgan, 121; Wm. York, 218; Muller & Coe, 50; Hart & West, 112; S. Hosberry, 86. From New-Jersey, R. Bellis, 66; P. S. Cramer, 40; M. A. Archer, 26; A. Robbins, 239; J. West, 66; C. Wells, 12; P. Brewer, 25; G. B. Holcombe, 216; P. A. Bloem, 60; L. Bellis, 39; Apgar & Lindeberry, 45; P. Voorhees, 50; B. Lawrence, 23; C. Osmun, 44; O. Kline, 103; Mayberry & Gregg, 60. From Pennsylvania—Siem & Hobler, 105. From Indiana—J. Simons, 75; Mr. Turner, 230. From Ohio—R. McGraw, 207; Wm. Myers, 380; J. Simons, 200; H. Downing, 210; H. Fish, 107. From Canada—E. Owen, 193. Total, 5,165.

The pens were full this morning, and trade dull at a decline, on both sheep and lambs, of 25c.@50c., and even more, ℔ head. Receipts at this market during the past six months were as follows: January, 10,032; February, 8,012; March, 6,027; April, 8,644; May, 12,354; June, 16 312; total, 61,381. They were derived from the following States: Ohio, 26,591; New-Jersey, 16,290; New-York, 10,943; Pennsylvania, 2,990; Indiana, 1,733; Canada, 1,052; Michigan, 645; Kentucky, 371; Vermont, 190; Iowa, 196; Virginia, 125; and Illinois, 110. The receipts for the corresponding six months last year were 40,806.

O'Brien & McGraw received the following lots at their Sixth-street Market. From New-York, 1,189 by Capt. McGraw; 106, C. Shoefelt; 89, E. Hunt; 76, H. Purdy; 361, D. N. Meeker; 30, Capt. Budd; 175, P. Byrne; 24, M. Ostrander; 138, J. Austin; 188, J. Simes; 372, J. Hanlon; 40, S. W. Payne; 37, Plattner & Co.; 79 Demmon & Co. From New-Jersey, 91, A. M. Allaire; 27, D. M. Caty & Co.; 20, R. White; 40, H. A. Lamphere; 41, J. Brutton; 35, J. Stillwell; 29, T. Coleman. From Ohio, 191, by J. Hiller. Total, 3,363. The following sales are reported:

394 sheep	$1,516 40	30 sheep	$90 00
204 sheep	687 71	175 sheep	561 25
100 sheep	327 15	24 sheep	96 00
420 sheep	1,499 26	102 sheep	319 13
201 sheep	804 25	265 sheep	743 00
147 sheep	547 13	40 sheep	197 00
150 sheep	675 00	73 sheep	149 00
136 sheep	460 20	71 sheep	320 13
191 sheep	583 20		
Totals		2,726	$9,768 14

A[illegible] quotes receipts of only 595 sheep and lambs, which were all sold for the past week.

At Chamberlain's 2,776 were received during the week, making a total of 11,898, which was many more than could be sold, even at the reduced prices.

SWINE.

Hogs have been coming in too freely within the past few days. There is now an accumulation of between 1,000 and 2,000 unsold on the market, and prices are declining.

G. W. Denman, salesman at the yards foot of Fortieth-street, reports prices as follows:

	Live Weight.	Dead Weight.
Corn hogs—prime	6⅛c.@6¼c.	7⅝c.@8c.
Corn hogs—medium	6c. @6⅛c.	7½c.@7⅝c.
Corn hogs—small and fat	6⅛c.@6¼c.	8¼c.@8½c.
Still hogs—2d quality	6c. @6⅛c.	7½c.@7⅝c.
Still hogs—Western	6c. @6⅛c.	7½c.@7⅝c.

Arrivals heavy, prices going down all the time. There are about 2,000 hogs unsold.

Sales of Real Estate.... July 2.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

House and Lot No. 38 Pine-street, 23.7x61 9......$15,100

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF EDWARD MOORE, a Printer, last heard of three years ago, in Sturgis, Michigan, where he was foreman of a newspaper office. Any person who has any knowledge of his whereabouts will confer a favor on his mother by writing to MARY ANN MOORE, at the *Times* Office, New-York.

INFORMATION WANTED OF HENRY FREEMAN, of Boston; when last heard from, about three months since, he was at Selma, Alabama. He has been a traveling patent agent. Any person who may know of his whereabouts will confer a favor by writing to the Editor of the Times.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL. Dr. Hammond's New Book treats fully on Premature Local Decay, general nervous exhaustion, self induced consumption, and all other Special Diseases of peculiar importance to the sexes, the young particularly. By Charles D. Hammond, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, &c. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*. Price $1, mailed; cheap edition 25 cents; postage six cents. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, New-York. May also be had of the Author, at No. 653 Broadway, corner of Bond-st.

FLAGS.
POLITICAL FLAGS.
AMERICAN FLAGS.
ENGLISH FLAGS.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 63 John-st.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND dyspepsia completely cured without medicines, injections or baths, by Davy's Revalenta Crackers, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from Wharton's original genuine revalenta. Eminent chemists affirm that the revalenta contains more nutriment than the best wheaten flour, in the ratio of 11 to 1. [illegible] cents per pound. ISAAC MCGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st.

REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY FOR THE MONTHS OF MAY AND JUNE.—Number of patients received during the months of May and June, 1,[illegible]. Total since the foundation of the Infirmary, 49,683. This institution, situated at the corner of 2d-av. and 13th-st., is open for the reception of the poor and the inspection of the public daily, except Sundays and Thursdays, from 12 till 2 o'clock.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.—This unrivaled remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, Derangement of the Liver, Salt Rheum, and diseases peculiar to women, continues to work out marvelous cures. See certificates from gentlemen of the highest respectability by sending for a pamphlet. [illegible] Bathing Water, $2 per dozen. C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House and No. 393 Broadway.

CATCH 'EM ALIVE—CATCH 'EM ALIVE.—Wightman's Fly Paper.—One sheet will catch over two thousand flies or mosquitoes. When flies alight on this paper they can't get off. No poison used in its manufacture. Price only 3 cents per sheet. For sale wholesale and retail at L. M. COHEN'S book-store, No. 283 Bowery, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and fluting; has the best of City reference as to character and capability, from families that she has worked for during the last eight years. Call at No. 141 East 24th-st., two doors from 3d av., Room No. 1.

THE JAPANESE VISIT TO THE LONG Island Pottery Works, to give orders for glazed vitrified stone ware, drain-pipes for sewers and water conduits, also chimney-tops, garden vases, &c., &c. Shipping orders carefully executed. Dépôt No. 78 Nassau-st., New-York. EDWIN H. QUINN.

DRY GOODS.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY,
FOR TWO WEEKS LONGER, ONLY,
To purchase elegant Lace or Silk Mantillas
FROM THE GREAT WHOLESALE STOCK
Of BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
361 BROADWAY.

Barege Anglais Dusters at Two Dollars.
Mohair & Challie Dusters at Three Dollars.
Barege and Mohair suits at Six Dollars.
Black Lace Points of every quality, from Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.
Black Lace Mantillas from Three Dollars to the finest goods.
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS & ARABIANS OF EVERY QUALITY.
OUR LACE STOCK is all marked at from 30 to 40 per cent. below importers cost.
OUR SILK AND OTHER MANUFACTURED STOCK at very much below usual retail prices.
FORMERLY GEO. BULPIN,
361 Broadway.

810 CANAL-STREET,
OPPOSITE MERCER,
EXACTLY.
SELLING OFF, SELLING OFF,
(TO ENLARGE THE STORE)
ALL MY STOCK
OF RICH SILK MANTLES,
BASQUES, VERY DEEP,
Ruffled mantles, 18 ruffles, (the most elegant garment out,) and the balance of my
LACE STOCK,
consisting of PUSHER LACE GOODS IN ALL STYLES, FRENCH and ENGLISH do.
I have also a few of the celebrated hand-run lace mantles, the very best goods made, all of which will be sold at LESS THAN COST, giving late purchasers a good chance FOR A REAL BARGAIN.
JOHN J. BENSON,
No. 310 Canal-st.

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE
Of Rich and Elegant MANTILLAS,
At Very Reduced Prices.
We shall sell during July
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
Of New and Fashionable MANTILLAS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Our Stock is universally pronounced to be second to none in the City;
And the prices at which it is now marked
MUST PRODUCE A RAPID SALE.
LADIES WILL THEREFORE PLEASE CALL EARLY.
W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Buildings.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LACE GOODS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.
offer, at retail, the balance of their importation, consisting of a large assortment of
PUSHER AND FRENCH LACE MANTLES AND POINTS,
At a great reduction in prices.
A number of FINE PUSHER LACE MANTLES will be offered at great bargains.
At Nos. 343 and 344 Broadway.

BEST STEEL SKIRTS CHEAPER THAN EVER.
Mme. DEMOREST'S
PRIZE MEDAL SKIRTS
Will not slip on the springs, and cannot get out of order. Cheaper than the cheapest, and better than the best, and cheaper than the cheapest, and better than the best, and cheaper than the cheapest. Call and examine, No. 473 Broadway, Nos. 299 and 320 Canal-st., No. 207 8th-av., No. 244 Grand-st., and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN SKIRT COMPANY.—HAVING recently procured a license from the patentees for the manufacture of Woven Skirts, we are now prepared to receive propositions from wholesale dealers on more favorable terms than any other establishment. Musical Hall, Nos. 173 and 174 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
W. C. VOSBURGH, Agent.

DEGROOT'S GRANITE HALL, NO. 149 FULTON-ST.—Open, 4th July, at No. 133 Fulton, Summer clothing, "marked down," at No. 142 Fulton. Closing out Summer stock, at DE GROOT'S Granite Hall, next door to Fulton-st. Hotel, between Nassau and Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will commence on THURSDAY, September 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Applications for the admission of pupils to her school can be made by letter until the 1st of September. After that date, Miss HAINES will be at home to attend to them in person.

$100 PER YEAR. $100

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—for both sexes. Able faculty—brick buildings—on the New-York Central Railroad. Fall term commences Aug. 16. Write for a catalogue, to W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Fort Plains, N. Y.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 23.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 590 BROADWAY; F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information, apply to F. MARTINELLI.

FINE SUMMER RESORT FOR BOYS—Among the mountains, at Litchfield, Conn. Mental and physical education combined, at the Elm Park School. Pupils taken for quarter. Address the Principal. DR. J. RICHARDS.

$82 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHLAND Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated. Under ten $125; above that age, $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals, LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—COLLEGIate organization with a systematic domestic department. $[illegible] per year. Fall term opens Aug. 30. Address A. W. COWLES, Elmira, N. Y.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED IN A WHOLESALE HARDware store, a boy, about 16 years of age, who writes a good hand and resides with his parents. Salary $50 per annum. Address O. B. J., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO THE GENeral housework of a very small private family; must have City reference. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

APPRENTICE WANTED.—A BOY ABOUT 16 years of age, to learn the watch-case making business; one of good mechanical genius, and can furnish undoubted testimonials for honesty and good conduct, may apply to SAMUEL S. BOWMAN & CO., No. 17 John-st., in the rear.

BOYS WANTED—TO PUT ON SLIDES BY presses. None but first-class experienced hands need apply, at the Empress and Tip-top Skirt and Spiral Bustle Manufactory, No. 145 Chambers-st.

COLORED COACHMAN WANTED—SINGLE man, careful, steady driver, and must have the very best recommendations. None others need apply. Wages liberal. Address Mr. O., Box No. 2,075 Post-office.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—IN A DRY goods jobbing house. Address Box No. 2,898 Post-office, New-York.

MAN AND WIFE WANTED—(NO CHILDREN) to take care of a nice cottage in the country; good references required. No Irish need apply. Address, for three days, HARRISON, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of two or more grown up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village, in the State of Connecticut, five hours ride from the City. Apply to No. 87 Broadway, up stairs.

TEACHERS.

SUMMER TUITION.

A gentleman, highly qualified as a teacher, desires an engagement as private tutor during the months of August and September. Reference may be had to Hartnagle's [illegible], Sing Sing, N. Y., and many others. Address F. L., Sing Sing, N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE WHO has previously traveled in Europe, and wishes to pursue his professional studies there, is desirous of securing a position as tutor to one or more young men who may wish to travel or study in Europe. Satisfactory references given. Apply to Dr. C. R. Agnew, No. [illegible] av., New-York, or address TUTOR, care of Prof. Noah Porter, New-Haven, Conn.

A GRADUATE OF COLLEGE, AND ALSO of a Theological Seminary, solicits a situation in a literary institution, or as private tutor. Address E. A., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE recovery of a retriever DOG, lost from steamship Harvest. He has one of Adams' Express Co.'s parchment tags attached to his collar.
ADAMS' EXPRESS, New-York.

DOG LOST.—FIVE DOLLARS REWARD WILL be paid for a Black Newfoundland Dog, lost from No. 238 East 17th-st., corner of 2d-av.

RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH—NO. 83 EAST 8TH-st., near 4th-av. This newly-opened establishment is erected after the most approved European plan and fitted up with all modern improvements. [illegible] for the suppressed perspiration of the skin. Open daily [illegible] For ladies, exclusively, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. On Sundays, open for gentlemen only, from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M.
THEO. GEBERT.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a private family; is a thoroughly good hand; can be well recommended. Apply at No. 466 Broome-st.

AS GOVERNESS AND COMPANION.—Wanted, by an American young lady, a situation as governess and companion, to travel or remain in town, [illegible] English and [illegible]. Address M. S. F., care of Dr. R., No. 13 Clinton-place, New-York.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A GERMAN GIRL, WITH excellent reference, wishes a situation at general housework; is a good cook, a good washer and good washer and ironer. Call to be seen at No. 636 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or chamber-work and take care of children. Apply at No. 49 East 22d-st., up-stairs, front room.

A LADY'S MAID, &c.—A VERY RESPECTable German young lady, with the best of City reference, wants a situation as lady's maid, housekeeper or any other respectable situation, either in the City or country. Apply at No. 81 East 13th-st., one door east of Broadway.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A LADY is desirous of getting a situation for a good girl, either as child's nurse, or as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Her girl is a strong and willing girl. [illegible] will be at the [illegible] House until the 6th inst., where the girl can be seen. No objections to going to the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES a situation; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and can operate on Singer's machine; no objection to do chamber work and assist in taking care of children. Best of City reference. Call at No. 15 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a German girl as seamstress in an American family. Apply at No. 149 Essex-st., third floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A highly respectable young woman, a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting; has no objection to go to the country; good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 306 East Eighth-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—An American young woman is desirous of obtaining a situation in some good family to do sewing and light chamberwork, or to superintend household affairs in general; is a good housekeeper; can give satisfactory references. Can be seen at No. 14 Abingdon-place, corner of Troy and Hudson sts., until engaged.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as wet nurse, who has lost her baby two weeks. Call at No. 260 West 18th-st., near 7th av.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City and country, German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., capable, civil, active, at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American Lady, No. 203 13th-st., corner of 6th-av.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 61 13th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN, LATELY arrived from the old country, wishes a situation as coachman or to take care of horses; understands grooming in all its branches, or can wait on a table; thoroughly understands his business. Inquire at 89 Cherry-st.

AS FARMER—COOK.—A SITUATION WANTed by a Protestant German man and his wife in the above capacities; he is a first-rate farmer and plain gardener, also a good hand with carpenter's tools; she is a first-rate cook and baker—excellent washer and ironer; both are willing to make themselves generally useful, and take modest salary. Call for PETER, at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a middle-aged German, a single man; has had many years' experience in this country, and thoroughly understands his business; can give most satisfactory references. Address H. R., at SMITH'S seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a single man as gardener and coachman; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouse plants and all kinds of vegetables; also, the care of horses, carriages and harness, and is a good, careful driver, and can be well recommended from his last employer. Can be seen for three days at No. 196 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. A. KELLY.

AS PORTER.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN wishes a situation as porter in a banking-house or insurance house; good reference will be given and deposit made. Can be seen from 7 till 4 o'clock, at No. 166 West 17th-st., until Thursday noon.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman of steady habits, a situation as waiter in a respectable family; [illegible] can come well recommended. [illegible] for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a young man in a private family or genteel private boarding-house; no objection to the country, has the best City reference. Address T. S. M., No. 811 Broadway, or Box 200 *Times* office, will meet prompt attention.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable man as waiter, in a private family; no objection to go to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Address JOHN HAMILTON, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by an Englishman, has the best of City reference. Address, for two days, No. 391 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN WITH A GOOD EDUCAtion, who has already served upwards of a year in a lawyer's office, desires to obtain a situation in an office where he can study law. Only a moderate salary required. First-class reference as to character and capability given. Address LEX, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

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OVERSTRUNG BRASS
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GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
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GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

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Overstrung Pianos,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

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ALEXANDRE ORGANS, from 5 to 18 Registers.
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ALBERT WEBER'S OVERSTRUNG grand-action iron-frame Piano-fortes, unsurpassed in sweetness and power, beauty and durability. Warranted for 5 years. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

A. E. THOMPSON, NO. 430 BROOME-ST., ONLY one block east of Broadway, has constantly on hand the best assortment of Pianos in the City, at prices from $25 to $300. All fully guaranteed. Pianos to let.

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BOARDING.—HAMILTON HOUSE, CORNER OF [illegible] st. and Broadway. Citizens and strangers can now obtain good airy rooms for the Summer, permanent or transient. The house is now newly painted and furnished; very desirable rooms reserved for families, and large single rooms for gentlemen. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMmodated with rooms and board at No. 17 Waverley-place, corner of Broadway. Day boarders $3 per week.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE [illegible] floor of a [illegible] house will be let, with partial board, to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 18 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a handsomely-furnished room with board in a private family, by applying at No. 7 [illegible] High-st., corner of Columbia. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A single gentleman can be accommodated with a pleasant, well-furnished room in a house overlooking the river. Family private. References required. Apply at No. 5 Columbia-st.

WANTED.—FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS, BOTH hot and cold water, with gas, substantial board for three adults, three children, (three to fifteen years of age,) and servant. Location below 14th st. and terms not to exceed $100 per month. Address M. A., Box No. 1,150 Post-office.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH-AVENUE, Broadway, and Twenty-second-street; parties visiting New-York, will find very cool, airy, elegantly furnished rooms with baths attached, in this quiet and delightfully located hotel, conducted on the European plan.

AT NO. 293 FOURTH-STREET, WASHINGTON-SQUARE, SOUTH.—Handsomely furnished rooms, in suites or otherwise, to let, at the above delightful location, to permanent or transient families, with board; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES, FOR THE Summer, desirable rooms for a family, or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 109 Lexington-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO A small family in a large brown-stone private house—all of the floor above the parlors, including kitchen, water-closet, &c. Rent $40 a month to May. Apply at No. 106 5th-av.

TO LET—TO A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, TWO suites of elegantly furnished rooms with bath and other conveniences attached; also, single rooms, at No. 20 East Washington-place, near Broadway.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family, within a short distance of the City Hall. Terms moderate. Address J. B., Box No. 183 *Times* office.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS board, at No. 236 West 14th-st. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber has arranged to accommodate families and individuals at the large farm mansion of the late Chas. Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is admirably adapted for the convenience of families, the ground ample and well shaded; in short, every comfort that a farm can produce is offered to those desiring a residence for the Summer. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—The subscribers have opened their house at Meadowside for the reception of Summer Boarders. It is a large farm-house, well shaded, situated by the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. For further particulars inquire of FRANCIS ENDICOTT, No. 59 Beekman-st., between the hours of 2 and 6 P. M. Address by mail W. C. & J. D. FEEKS, Locust Valley.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING BOARD during the Summer months in a pleasant, healthy situation on the banks of the Hudson river, where there is a good shore for bathing, and where they will be conveyed to and from the landing at Milton without charge. For terms and other particulars, address JOHN B. LAWSON, Marlborough, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY, NEAR THE HUDSON.—Two quiet families can procure comfortable apartments, with good plain fare, in a country residence, beautifully located on high ground; scenery charming; no mosquitoes. The place has the advantage of iron springs. Terms reasonable. Address FARMER, Esopus, N. Y.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS CAN be obtained in the pleasant and healthy village of Fishkill—a place for many years the favorite resort of citizens. Beautiful rides and fine mountain air. For further particulars address Mrs. M. V. W. LISTON, Fishkill village.

ELMWOOD—BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—THIS summer boarding-house is now open for boarders; rooms large; terms moderate; within one hour's ride by rail from New-York. R. L. COOKE.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT A FARM-HOUSE NEAR Sing Sing, situation desirable, a few families can be accommodated. For particulars inquire of A. S. RICHARDS, No. 44 Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY OR a few single persons can be accommodated [illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

ONE HOUR AND FORTY MINUTES FROM THE CITY.

The Triton House, Glen Cove, is now open and in order for the reception of guests. The house is situated near the Sound, with a beautiful grove attached. Visitors will find this a cool retreat. A good table, safe bathing and no mosquitoes. Steamer GEORGE LAW leaves Catherine-slip every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and the LONG ISLAND at 4 o'clock P. M.

N. B.—A good stable attached to the House.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
MANCHESTER, VERMONT.
Manchester is situated (near the base of the Green Mountains) fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this Hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first-class hotels.
Mrs. E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
This large and commodious establishment will be opened for Summer board on the 3d of July. Some choice suites of rooms, and several most desirable single rooms, may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FAY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reopened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in redecorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

WHITE HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—This House on Shrewsbury River, fronting the sea, has been entirely refurnished, and is now open for the reception of visitors. There are forty acres of ground, and the facilities for bathing, shooting, crabbing, fishing and sailing are unequaled. Steamers, *Long Branch* and *Highland Light*, daily. Delaware and Raritan Railroad three times every day. THAYER & NONES, Proprietors.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, PENATAQUIT, L. I.—Situated on the shore of Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island; a delightful Summer retreat, affording rare facilities for gunning, fishing and sailing; is now open for the reception of visitors. Trains leave Brooklyn (South Ferry) for Thompson's Station, at 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M., where stages are always in readiness. ROBERT McKINNIN, Proprietor.

CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, PA.—Cool and dry mountain air, pleasant society, good table, warm and cold baths, sulphur and mountain waters, good music, and easy of access, being only 7 hours' ride by railroad from New-York. Terms moderate. For particulars, address VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., is now open for the reception of company. Communications by letter will be promptly attended to. Express train on Saturday evenings for Schooley's Mountain, leaving Courtlandt-st., 4:10 P. M. On the 3d, one at the same hour.
D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

BERGEN HEIGHTS WATER-CURE HOTEL.—1 mile from Hoboken (by horse-cars every 15 minutes;) is open for patients and guests. Gymnastics, Billiards, &c. Dr. G. Goetze, physician. SMITH & BECKER, Proprietors.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH, is now open. Through tickets at the Long Island Railroad depot, Brooklyn. SAMMIS & DOMINY.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 216 Grand-st., New-York, and No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn, still continue to insert full or partial sets of teeth, on their improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. [illegible] Amber or Rubber, from $20 to $25; [illegible] Continuous Gum, $30; partial sets on gold, [illegible] Silver, $[illegible]; teeth filled with gold, $1; [illegible] Silver and Tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and roots [illegible] removed without operation. Old sets [illegible] or repaired; and new sets [illegible]. VINCENT F. BAIR, [illegible] No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible]

L. HUNTER, GRADUATED SURGEON [illegible] No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

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PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS grocery, newly established, in a good locality, and doing already a good and continually increasing business. A member of the firm being in ill health and unable to attend to business, is desirous of selling his interest in the concern. Any one having $2,000 ready money, and who can give good reference as to character and capacity for business, may address a line to W. F., Box 136 *Times* Office, which will meet with attention.

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DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER, and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 3 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

VIEWS OF THE GREAT EASTERN, &C.—Twelve fine Oil Colored Views with full descriptions in neat packet, 16mo. Price 25 cents per packet. THOS. NELSON & SONS, No. 137 Grand-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon: The Youth that Never Saw a Woman—La Gazelle—Evening: Po-ca-hon-tas—Operatic Entertainments.

WINTER GARDEN—Jessie Brown.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Lallah Rookh—Young Actress.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Tycoon—Slasher and Crasher.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon: Zillah—Man-of-War and Privateer—School in an Uproar—Robinson Crusoe—Evening: Golden Eagle—Invisible Prince—Idiot Witness—Mother Goose.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Performances Morning, Afternoon and Evening.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Three Performances.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND BROADWAY—Adams' California Menagerie.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway—Paintings and Statues.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 Broadway—Exhibition of Statuary.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 Broadway—Church's Twilight in the Wilderness.

No. 765 BROADWAY—Hughes' Free Picture Gallery.

NOTICE.

To-day being the anniversary of American Independence, no paper will be issued from this office this evening or to-morrow morning. The Evening Times to-morrow will be published at 12 o'clock noon.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mystery attendant on the double murder in the Eighteenth Ward, of Messrs. Walton and Mathews, continues to increase in interest. On Monday night, after his brother Edwin had been arrested, Charles Jefferd, by the advice of a friend, proceeded to the house of Justice Osborn for the purpose of giving himself into the hands of the law for examination, but that magistrate, very singularly, told him to go away, and call at the Police Court in the Tombs on the following morning. Accordingly, yesterday, at the opening of the Court, Jefferd appeared, and was committed to prison, to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. He asserts his entire innocence, and denies all knowledge whatever of the murders, protesting that he can prove an *alibi*. On the other hand, the Police, it is understood, have received information, which may render the alleged *alibi* ineffective. To-morrow the Coroner's inquest will be resumed, when it is expected that some interesting testimony will be produced.

A fire which occurred in the cellar beneath Matthew Gooderson's liquor store, in Chatham-street, at 10½ o'clock last night, was the origin of a serious riot between the members of Engine Company No. 21 and those belonging to Engine Company No. 13. There was an outstanding grudge between the parties and meeting together at this point, the fracas occurred. Several pistols were fired, wounding four men, while others were injured by stones and other missiles, which were freely hurled by the combatants on either side. Those most severely hurt were taken to the New-York Hospital, while the others were taken to their respective homes by their friends.

The revenue cutter *Harriet Lane*, Capt. Faunce, yesterday seized the bark *Kate*, Capt. Otto, outside of Sandy Hook, as she was proceeding to sea, on suspicion of her being a slaver. She was found to have on board the usual appurtenances of a slave vessel, her crew being principally Portuguese and Spaniards. Some suspicious movements having been observed on the part of the steamtug *Magnolia*, which was in the vicinity when the *Kate* was overhauled, she also was boarded by Capt. Faunce, who found on board a number of men who could give no reliable account of themselves. No doubt being entertained that they were intended to swell the crew of the supposed slaver, they were detained, and the *Magnolia* as well as the *Kate* was brought back to the City.

The Santa Fé Mail arrived at Independence, Mo., yesterday, with advices to the 18th June. A drouth was prevailing throughout New-Mexico, no rain having fallen this year. There was, in consequence, a scarcity of provisions and forage, and it was feared that on the arrival of the troops from Utah at Santa Fé, who are expected about the last of the present month, a famine would be created. The Navajo Indians continued very insolent, and it was believed that unless they were chastised by the troops, they would soon make an attack on the settlements.

We have dates from Aux Cayes by the schooner *Hiawatha*, Capt. Evans, to June 11. There had been frequent shocks of earthquakes for the past two months, without, however, any serious damage.

A meeting of the Breckinridge and Lane Democratic State Committee took place yesterday at Syracuse, to initiate preparations for running a "National Democratic" Electoral Ticket in New-York. A call was adopted for a State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on Tuesday, the 7th of August, to nominate thirty-five candidates for Electors, pledged to support Breckinridge and Lane. It was represented by the members of the Committee that a strong feeling in favor of the "National" candidates existed in their respective districts.

The municipal arrangements for the celebration of the Eighty-fourth Anniversary of American Independence, to-day, comprise a parade of the entire First Division N. Y. S. M.; a regatta off the Battery; fireworks in a dozen different portions of the City in the evening; firing of national salutes, ringing of church bells, display of flags by vessels in the harbor, and facilities for general rejoicing rarely afforded.

The *Great Eastern* was opened for the reception of visitors yesterday, for the first time, and during the day she was visited by some fifteen hundred persons. The ship has been greatly improved in appearance, and the arrangements for accommodating the public who may go on board are all that could be wished. The usual throng was visible upon the piers inspecting the exterior of the ship, and small steamers continued to bring crowds to view her from the river.

A fire occurred at the Sing Sing Prison yesterday morning, in the cabinet-shop of Mr. Charles Woodruff, which was entirely destroyed, involving a loss of some $60,000, partially insured.

Yesterday, in the United States District Court, Judge Betts delivered his decision upon the motion for an injunction made on behalf of Messrs. George Law and Gustavus A. Conover, the sureties upon the official bond of the ex-Postmaster, Isaac V. Fowler, to restrain the proceedings initiated to collect from them a distress warrant to the amount of Mr. Fowler's defalcation. On the reappointment of the latter to the office of Postmaster, in 1858, Messrs Law and Conover executed a bond for his security in the sum of $75,000, with the express agreement that, before it was delivered to the Government, it should also be executed by Mr. Oliver Charlick, who was also a surety for Mr. Fowler with the complainants on a former bond. Mr. Charlick, it appears, never did execute the bond; and moreover, at the time when it was executed, Fowler was already a defaulter to the Government to an amount exceeding the penalty of the bond. For these and other reasons the complainants pleaded their non-liability. The Court decided that those two issues might go to a jury, and ordered that on the complainants giving surety in the sum of $200,000 for the performance of such judgment as the Court might award against them, an injunction should issue to stay proceedings on the warrant of distress until the final order of the Court.

The Stock Brokers made only half a day's work on yesterday, adjourning at noon until Thursday, July 5. Prices closed firm. Money was in easy supply at 6 ⅌ cent. and some of the lenders accepted 5@5½ ⅌ cent. on temporary loans. The Exchanges quiet.

The demand for Flour was good, and prices of desirable lots, especially of State, were supported. Wheat was less active, yet not lower. Corn was in slack request, at declining rates. A very limited business was reported in Provisions, Cotton, Metals, Hides, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice, Coffees, Molasses and Whisky. Sugars were inquired for, as were likewise Hay, Hops, Teas and Tallow. Other branches of trade presented no new feature. There were 462 vessels of all classes in port.

At the live stock markets the general weekly market of Wednesday was held yesterday. The receipts of live animals at all the regular sale-yards, for the week ending yesterday, numbered 3,325 beef cattle, 121 milch cows, 874 veal calves, 11,898 sheep and lambs, and 4,811 live hogs; total 21,029. This is a decrease from last week of 1,009 beeves, 34 cows, 500 veals, and an increase of 659 sheep, and 2,373 hogs. More than half the cattle came from Illinois, and full one-fourth were from beyond the Mississippi, from Iowa and Missouri. The present demand for beef is small, and prices were no higher yesterday than the low rates of the preceding full market, except for a few of the better grades, for which there was a lively competition, owing to the small supply of this class. Cows are as low as ever; veals being in much lighter supply, were all sold at previous rates. Sheep are 25c.@50c. per head lower, with a considerable supply left over. Hogs are also lower by ¼c.@½c., with some 1,500 head unsold.

The Pacific Mails and their Master—Mr. Vanderbilt's Policy.

That Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt has undertaken to make himself the master of Ocean communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts of the United States, our readers already know. They know, too, that as a means to this end, the same individual has not shrunk from striking down, as far as his power extends, every private interest and private right of thousands of his fellow-citizens, which the interruption of the national mails can reach and put in peril. But the systematic and deliberate selfishness with which this speculator on the necessities of his kind has followed up his schemes, demands and deserves a more full and minute exposition than it has yet received. The act by which public attention was drawn on Monday last to the matter was but the culmination of a series of steps, each and all tending to the subjugation of the public.

The House of Representatives has been severely censured for the state in which it left the whole subject of our mail communications with the Pacific coast at the conclusion of its late session, and neither the censures nor their severity can be justly deprecated. But the course of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, with it consummation on Monday, throws no little light on the secrets of this misconduct of Congress, and leads us, with no uncertain clue, into the presence of the real and responsible author of all this public scandal and private suffering. When Congress rose, the Post Office Administration found itself with an expiring contract for the carriage, by sea, of the Pacific mails, and face to face with Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt as the power in control of all regular steam communication between New-York and the Isthmus of Panama. A bill providing for the establishment of an "overland mail" had been defeated, and Mr. Vanderbilt was therefore master of the situation.

Three parties were to be treated with by the Government for the transportation of the mails from New-York to San Francisco. Under the arrangement which has just expired by its own limitation, the mails were to be conveyed twice a month by steamer from New-York to Aspinwall. At Aspinwall the Panama Railway received them and transported them across the Isthmus to the city of Panama, where they were delivered to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to be carried by that company along the Pacific coasts. The Railway Company having bound themselves by contract to agree to any terms for this service upon which the Steamship Companies might determine, the ruler of the Atlantic line virtually held the whole business in his own hands. This ruler, we need not say, is Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

How he has attained this vantage-ground, over how many ruined fortunes of individuals and of families invested in the successive Nicaraguan and Isthmian enterprises which he has successively contrived to prostrate, the public already knows in part, and the story is too long for us to dwell upon it now in detail. The Courts of Justice will one day give it to the world, for the proprietors of one, at least, of the Transit lines which this man has "absorbed" are now, and have for months, been pursuing him through all the covers and doublings of the law, with an honorable and unrelenting pertinacity which can hardly fail to be crowned with final success. Suffice it for the present that by a "compromise" involving something more sacred than their interests, the Atlantic rivals of Vanderbilt several months ago surrendered themselves, bound hand and foot, to be the instruments of his designs; and that it was with him the Post-office Department found itself forced to treat. What the public had to expect at his hands the Department could hardly have waited till Monday last to learn. Under the bi-monthly arrangement of the late contract, Vanderbilt found it worth his while to run three steamers a month, but when the South Pacific mails on several occasions reached Aspinwall on the day before the sailing of his additional vessel, he persistently refused to allow his officers to bring the mail-bags to New-York, although they might have been forwarded at no expense to himself, and at a gain of ten days to American commerce with the Southern Pacific—a commerce now compelled to depend entirely upon the English steamers and on the slow-sure sailing brigs of the Panama Railway Company, which crawl for freight along the South American Coast.

By the law of the land the Department can offer for mail carriage to Aspinwall only the inland and ocean postages on the matter transported. This offer they made, and this Vanderbilt rejected, demanding a sum of $400,000 per year, with the chance of further compensation beyond the postages. He dealt with the Government, in a word, just as he had already dealt with individuals. No sooner had he secured a monopoly of the passenger traffic to Aspinwall, than he raised his charges to the highest point attained in the mad days of the California gold-fever, withdrew all practical limitations of the number of passengers to be carried on each vessel, and organized at once a system of transit between New-York and the Isthmus, involving the largest possible income of fares to his own treasury, with the least possible return of comfort, safety and speed to his passengers. His notions of a mail-service being exactly analogous with his ideas of passenger-carriage, the Government found itself called upon to elect between submitting to the most extortionate demands upon the public chest, or the abandonment for the moment of all regular mail-transportation by sea between the two great branches of the American family. It has refused to surrender, with a pistol at its throat; and so on Monday last the trigger was snapped. Mr. Vanderbilt sent peremptory orders to his agents in this City to refuse all mail-matter, and so far as in them lay, to prevent every one on board of his boat from carrying out to Aspinwall any such matter, in any form, or under any pretext whatever. We have good reason for believing that upon the arrival at Aspinwall of this vessel, Mr. Scott (Vanderbilt's agent at that port) will be found acting under similar instructions in regard to mail-matter received from the Pacific, and that unless at some enormous rate, no such matter will be forwarded to New-York at all. And all this has been and will be done in the face of a full knowledge on the part of the perpetrator that, by his action, the business and domestic relations of every American who is in any way connected with the people of California, Oregon, and the Southern Pacific Coast must be seriously jeopardized, and in many cases irreparably damaged. The law provides no punishment for offences like this, perhaps, as has been said in regard to certain unnameable crimes against which our English forefathers made no provision, because it was never supposed possible that any man should be found capable of committing them.

Yet, that they merit a punishment far more severe than is now bestowed on many recognized wrongs against society, admits of not a moment's doubt. The passionate lust of gold, and the fever of competition, have, indeed, bewildered the moral perceptions of mankind in regard to the social bearings of personal ambition and commercial rivalry. But the cynicism of the man who openly shakes off every obligation of good citizenship but the Shylock's bond of so much service for so much cash, is too shameless even for modern toleration. Nobody, of course, can require or expect any man to carry the mail of this country at rates ruinous or even unremunerative to himself. The laborer is worthy of his hire; and self-sacrificing patriotism is a fund which no Secretary of the Treasury has a right to carry to the credit side of the national budget. But Mr. Vanderbilt has, by his own conduct, secured a monopoly of the steam mail-service between two most important sections of our common country. For performing that service he is offered one remuneration, while he demands another. Pending his negotiations with the authorities, great masses of mail matter accumulate at either end of the transit which he controls. The idea strikes him that by refusing to forward this matter he can inflict infinite distress and annoyance on thousands of his fellow-citizens, and that by their complaints the Government may be frightened or forced into accepting his terms. In other words, he proposes to himself to torture the public into humbling the Government, and reënacts under even less palliating circumstances, the part of that John Hook whom Patrick Henry denounced for trafficking on the sufferings of Valley Forge to secure a round sum for the beef which he supplied to the army of the revolution. Whether the revival of this traditional character is to be successful or not, we wait with no little curiosity to see.

The Fowler Defalcation—The Sureties Likely to be Released.

The Government seems to be in a fair way of recovering no part of the little sum of $155,000, or thereabouts, "conveyed" by Isaac V. Fowler, late Postmaster of this City, as will be seen by a decision rendered yesterday by Judge Betts, in the United States District Court, and published in another column. It appears that when Fowler was first appointed, he furnished an official bond in the sum of $50,000, signed by himself, with George Law, Gustavus A. Conover and Oliver Charlick as sureties. On his reappointment it became necessary for him to file a new bond, which he did, in the sum of $75,000. This bond had four seals affixed to it, but was signed only by Fowler, Law, and Conover, Charlick's name nowhere appearing in it. On his defalcation being brought to light, the Government took steps to collect the amount of the bond from the sureties, who thereupon applied to the Court for an injunction to stop such proceedings, informing the Court that they only gave the bond to Fowler upon the express agreement that Charlick also should sign it, and claiming that, as he did not, they were not liable for anything. And Judge Betts holds it as well settled law that, if they can establish before a jury that they never consented to the delivery of the bond to the United States in its present shape, but only gave it to Fowler to get Charlick's signature, they are not liable on the bond, and he grants an injunction to stay the Government's proceedings until that question is determined.

The Judge cites, among many authorities in support of his view, two cases decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. The first case (Pawling *vs.* the United States, 4 Cranch, 219) was an action on a collector's official bond, where it was proved that those who signed the bond did so on the understanding that others were to sign with them, and the bond was held invalid on that account. The only difference between that case and the present one is that, in that case, the names of the parties who did not sign appeared in the body of the bond, while here Charlick's name does not appear. The second case (Duncan *vs.* the United States, 7 Peters, 435) lays down the same rule. And as, under the rules of evidence in the United States Courts, as well as in the State Courts, parties themselves can testify, we shall have the testimony of Messrs. Law and Conover as to their understanding of the facts. Mr. Fowler's evidence about the matter will hardly be procured, and if it could it would not be likely to help the Government. He would be more likely to leave the case as it now stands—as a fraud upon the Government—than as it would then be—a fraud upon his sureties. So that the prospects of the entire release of Messrs. Law and Conover from their liability seem quite flattering.

It seems a little remarkable that an official bond of such importance should have been taken by the Government without any communication with the sureties, in the face, too, of the decisions of the Supreme Court above mentioned. Those decisions are, however, some thirty years old or more, and it is, perhaps, too much to expect of the present Administration any effective knowledge of the law, or guidance by it, or by the ordinary dictates of common sense in doing business. We call attention to the matter now, however, trusting that this experience may not be entirely thrown away. Rumors reach us of the approaching decapitation of all office-holders suspected of favoring Mr. Douglas. We hope that some care may be taken as to the official bonds to be given by the new batch of appointees, although we are aware that it is hoping against hope, as their bondsmen will probably be as well as themselves supporters of the Administration, and entitled to its favorable consideration. Would it be too much to ask that good bonds be given in reduced amounts? The scale might be graduated so as to divide losses perhaps more equally between the Government and the officials.

There is, however, another point where some useful information at least may be arrived at by means of this case. Law and Conover say that at the time they executed the bond, in September, 1858, Fowler was already a defaulter to an amount exceeding the bond, and that this was known to the Post-office Department, which concealed it from them, and thus worked a fraud upon them, which vitiates the bond. Judge Betts has ordered them to try this question also before a jury, and if counsel are astute and persevering, the public may learn by the examination of witnesses, who is responsible for the long concealment of that defalcation, which they did not learn from the report of the Postmaster-General.

Messrs. Law and Conover would do well to be careful, however, lest in proving the fact of an existing defalcation at the time of the giving of the new bond, they make themselves liable on the old one. We presume, however, that that difficulty has been obviated by a settlement or a release, or in some other way sufficient and satisfactory to them and to the Administration, if not to the People.

The Presidential Election.

The Democrats do not open the campaign with much vigor. The Douglas meeting of Monday night, though not a dead failure, showed a dismal falling-off from the spirit and life which marked Democratic gatherings in the better days of the party. It was not very large, and not at all enthusiastic, in spite of the presence of Mr. Douglas himself. The speakers were not men of mark. None of the local magnates of the party took any conspicuous part in the proceedings:—there was nothing bold, open and resolute in the action or the temper of the meeting; and it melted away, at an early hour, as quietly and as soberly as an evening gathering for religious service. It was altogether too solemn and subdued to be effective. Nothing but the indifference of blank despair, could make a mass meeting of the Democracy so thoroughly respectable.

The truth is, the Democrats do not hope for success, and few of them care for it. The party has become so thoroughly demoralized, all the great principles which formerly gave it power and popularity have so completely disappeared, that its leading members have no faith in its future, and no heart for its expiring struggles. Reflecting men of all parties feel that the time has come for a change. The country needs it. The Democratic Party has been in power so long, that it has degenerated into a faction. It has ceased to consult or respect the people, but aims only to plunder and use them. Corruption, intrigue, the most open prostitution of public power and patronage to party and personal ends, have become the law of its action. Mr. Buchanan has given the finishing touches to the degradation of his party, and has made respectable persons ashamed to confess that they ever belonged to it. The ruling element of his character is an essential fondness for low company and low intrigues. If he were a gambler, thimble-rigging would be his *specialité*. He has a particular fondness for men whose vices shut them out from ordinary society. His most confidential friends,—the men whom he takes special pleasure in having around him,—are men who are under the ban of decent society, some on account of actual crime, and others because their society is contaminating and disgusting. We could give names which would prove, as well as illustrate, these sweeping statements. The few respectable persons whom interest, necessity or respect for office may have made familiar with the White House, knew very well the style of society they were most likely to meet there. All this has had a very serious effect upon the temper and inclinations of the men who have hitherto given popularity and strength to the Democratic Party. They have become disgusted with the tone and spirit in which the party is ruled, and infinitely prefer defeat to a continuance of the *régime* which is now predominant.

These things aid the open split in the party, which has grown out of the arrogant pretensions of the extreme South, and paralyze the efforts of either section to enter with any spirit into the contest. Neither expects success, nor does either fear the success of its immediate rivals. The Douglas men know that Breckinridge cannot possibly be elected, and the Breckinridge men do not believe that Douglas can carry half a dozen States. Both sides draw an amazing amount of consolation from these mutual convictions. And they are all steadily settling down to the satisfactory conclusion that worse things might happen than the election of Lincoln.

The Slavery Question.

We publish this morning a paper from one of the surviving sons of Alexander Hamilton, upon the leading political topic of the day, which merits and will repay a careful perusal. It discusses the provisions of the Federal Constitution on the subject of Slavery, in a spirit of candor and with the temper and ability of a statesman. We remember no document of any kind in which this whole subject is presented with more convincing force and clearness than in this.

As we have hitherto insisted, the pending political contest is simply a struggle of contending sections for power. Possession of the Federal Government is what both North and South are striving for. But there is a motive for this contest on both sides,—and the leading motive of the South is a determination to regard Slavery as their paramount interest, and its protection and perpetuation as their settled policy. They have invented the doctrine that slaves are made property by virtue of State laws;—that they are recognized as property by the Federal Constitution;—that they may, therefore, be taken, held and treated as property in every territory and other part of the United States where the Constitution is the supreme law; and that the Federal Government is bound to protect their owners in the possession and control of this property, whenever the Territorial Government shall fail to do so. If this position can once be established, the slaveholding interest becomes at once and forever the controlling interest of the Government.

It is scarcely necessary to say that no such doctrine can ever be incorporated into the body of American law. It matters little what Presidents may do, what Congress may vote, what Party Conventions may decree, or what the Supreme Court may decide, in regard to it. They may give a temporary show of validity to the claim; they may postpone the day when it shall be effectually and forever scouted from the councils of our Government,—but they can no more prevent that day from coming than they can prevent the setting of to-day's sun. The people of this country will never sanction any such principle. Neither sophistry nor force can ever induce them to give it their recognition. If resisted only by constitutional weapons, and in the spirit of the Union, they will sweep away the arrogant and preposterous claim without undue damage to the interest on whose behalf it is preferred. But a violent and revolutionary resistance on the part of the slaveholding interest, will involve far more serious and fatal results.

Mr. Hamilton's letter sets forth the constitutional doctrine in regard to Slavery. It proves conclusively that the Constitution does not recognize slaves as property, or as in any respect under the special protection and control of the Federal Government,—but as "persons held to service or labor in one State *under the laws thereof*." This is the constitutional basis on which the whole subject rests, and upon which the political treatment of it must be based. We commend the letter to all who are interested in the principles which underlie the party contests of the day.

Imprisonment before Conviction.

At the present moment, when the sweltering heats of July are driving everybody out of town, there are persons lying in the Tombs who are simply accused of crime, and have been waiting months for a chance to establish their innocence. One person, Patrick Hennessy, has been in confinement a quarter of a year, on the mere suspicion of having fired his own house, no indictment, so far as he or his counsel can learn, having yet been found against him. In the same cell with him a young man has been confined the same length of time, awaiting his trial on an indictment for passing counterfeit money,—the circumstances of the case being such as to render his acquittal very probable, should a trial, which has been delayed three months by the failure of the complaining witness to appear—ever be reached. In the former case, the fact that an influential Insurance Company is pecuniarily interested in the issue of the trial, while the prisoner is a laboring man, adds a coloring to the case which reflects very little credit either on the prosecuting parties or the legal authorities who have the case in hand.

The protection of society undoubtedly requires the detention of persons accused of crime until a trial can be had; but it does not require that every person charged with a violation of law should receive the same punishment that would be inflicted if he were a convicted felon. Yet such is the condition of those who are awaiting trial on criminal charges in our prisons at the present time. They are fed on the same food, subjected to the same inconveniences, and confined in the same cells with those who are serving out sentences in punishment for crimes of which they have been regularly convicted. The special aggravation of this hardship will appear if we consider that the person confined on a criminal charge may be really innocent, which is no more than the law itself presumes, and by remembering, furthermore, that the victim of a three or six months' confinement, when at length pronounced innocent, has no remedy for the injury he has sustained.

It is only within the past few years that a spirit of humanity has relieved witnesses from an equal hardship, which even now is only palliated by the institution of a house of detention—instead of a common jail—where witnesses are still often detained months, for no fault but inability to procure bail for their appearance at the trial to testify. In view of the legal presumption that every man is innocent until he is proved guilty, it is certainly much to be desired, if only for legal consistency, that the spirit of reform may not rest content with ameliorating the hardships of the witness, but continue its action until persons accused of crime, yet whose entire innocence a trial may establish, shall be treated as nearly like innocent men as the necessities of society will allow. Meantime, before such a change can be hoped for, let us at least insist that our criminal prosecutors shall give closer attention to the duties for which they are paid, and not wander off to enjoy themselves in the country or by the "sounding sea," while the victims of their neglect are left to fret and fume their lives away in the close cells of a City prison.

Dependence-Day in the Custom-house.—The forces of the Federal Administration are mustering, as rapidly as their scattered condition will permit, against Douglas and his Democracy. We understand that Collector Schell has given directions that all the men employed in the Custom-house are expected to sign a call for a mass meeting to ratify the Secession nominations—his lieutenants broadly intimating that a refusal to sign will be regarded as equivalent to official resignation. These edicts have produced a good deal of consternation through most of the taverns haunted by political characters—some enthusiasts being of opinion that the subordinates should resign *en masse* and at once; while the more knowing and callous politicians intimate with a wink, that it would be "better to sign and cheat." That they will decide upon the latter course there is no room to doubt.

But is it not lamentable to find the possession of office so openly prostituted to the end of coercing public opinion? Is it not a miserable spectacle to see more than a thousand intelligent men denied that very right of independent judgment on public affairs of which we are accustomed to boast as the special glory of our Government? Low as the Administration has already sunk in public esteem, a yet lower depth will be attained in this effort to perpetuate a dynasty which is thoroughly detested from one of the Union to the other.

Minor Topics.

—The departure of the Japanese is chronicled as a Good By. Many are disposed to regard everything connected with their stay as a Good Sell.

—A new aspirant for the poet's bays appears under the pseudonym of *L'Inconnue*. Unless his fate be different from that of most rhyme-writers, that name will fit him very well at the end of his career.

—A lady in Iron Valley, Ohio, advertises that she always goes armed, and will kill any man who looks at her, or otherwise insults her. It is not probable that her announcement will terrify any of the men creatures of Iron Valley,—there's nothing very alarming in the thought of a woman in arms.

—A man in Iowa was bitten by a very venomous snake called a massauger. Happening to have a flask of whisky at hand, and bethinking himself of the fame which attaches to that fluid as an antidote in such cases, he allowed a pint to trickle down his throat by way of experiment. It was a perfect success; one poison nullified the other. Had he drank the whisky before being bitten, however, nothing could have saved the snake.

—The extreme youthfulness of American ladies has never been remarked, but it is nevertheless a fact. The census-takers have found a great many ladies aged sixteen or seventeen years, a goodly number just turned of twenty, but very few who had reached the age of thirty-five. And yet, as a census-man *naively* remarked, "the looks of most of them greatly deceive their years." The saying that those whom the gods love die young, should be slightly changed. Those whom both gods and men love never grow old, would be a better reading.

—We seldom import anything from Ireland but bulls. Yet the Dublin Bench has just given us a lesson in the way of preventing duels that is eminently worthy of imitation. Two dandies were brought before a magistrate charged with intent to fight a duel. The justice had very serious doubts as to the really pugnacious inclination of either of the professed belligerents; so he dismissed them upon a promise "not to carry the matter further;" but added, "Gentlemen, I let you off this time; but, upon my conscience, if your'e brought again before me, I'm blest if I don't bind you both down to fight." The adoption of such a punishment in Washington, as that hinted at by the Hibernian judge, would make "affairs of honor" in Congress more rare even than honor itself.

—A new craft is in the offing of Heaven. One of that light-sparred fleet which lies moored beyond the reach of our best glasses has tripped its anchor, and is now careering about the Blue within sight of our decks, if not within hail. Every one remembers the stranger, with red lights, that loomed up in the Northwestern sky one night in the Fall of '58, breasting the billowy clouds, and bearing down direct upon our double-decked Earth. The fever which many apprehensive souls entertained of an "irrepressible conflict," a collision, and a consequent distribution of organic matter through space, cannot well be forgotten. Happily, however, science has discovered much since then to allay all apprehensions on this score. It is now well understood that our eccentric visitors come to us with empty tales. And though one were discovered switching its tail among our steeples, and threatening to run afoul of us without heeding our right of way, the philosophers that pace our quarter-deck observatories would put their telescopes to their eye, and remark to the stranger, You can't, Comet.

The Death of Baden Powell.

In the death of Rev. Baden Powell, Savilian Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford, announced by the last mail, English science and literature lose a foremost spirit. He belongd to a group of thinkers who have done much to free modern English thought from sectarian narrownesses and vindicate the rights of mental and spiritual freedom. Prof. Powell was born towards 1792, and was consequently about 68 years of age at the time of his death, which occurred on the 11th of June.

Prof. Powell's original contributions to positive science were extensive and valuable. The progress of physical and mathematical science in many departments, especially optics and thermotics, has been deeply indebted, for upwards of a third part of a century, to his extensive knowledge, logical mind, disciplined skill and unwearied industry. He was also one of the small band of reformers who have striven, and after a long struggle with some degree of success, to improve the system of education at Oxford, by the addition to the former studies of the University of a due and recognized attention to physical science. He was the author of numerous papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*, the *Reports of the British Association*, and the *Philosophical Magazine*. Among these contributions, many relate to physical optics, and the undulatory theory of light, which he has been remarkably successful in developing in its application to the phenomena of dispersion.

But it is as a historian and speculative philosopher on Science—especially in those high reaches where Science connects with Metaphysics and Religion—that he has made himself widely known to thoughtful minds. In a style the most lucid and eloquent he delighted to trace the bearings of scientific doctrines on culture and progress—a direction in which the harvest is ample and the laborers certainly very few. Our science is fragmentary and piece-meal—an enormous accumulation of incoherent facts—inhospitable, dead. Baden Powell vivified his thought by permeating it with the grand doctrine of the Unity of Nature—a doctrine which passed like a new spirit into science at the opening of the present century. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, Oken and Goethe united in proclaiming the principle of "unity of composition" as that on which alone a philosophical investigation of organized structures could be pursued, while Cuvier carried it into palæontology, and showed that throughout the unfathomable depths of primeval time the organic world has always been *one*; modeled on one plan, and amid all diversity, exhibiting the common feature of a grand, recondite and comprehensive unity of design. This stupendous idea is indeed recreating our entire Science. The new Philosophical Anatomy, the splendid Nebular guess of Laplace, the thought of the Metamorphosis of Plants, the attempts at profounder explanations of Light and Colors, the rising transcendentalism of Chemistry, the magnificent intuition of Correspondence, showing a unity of design in the nodes of shells, the phyllotaxism of plants and the serialization of planets—are all signs of the presence of a spirit that promises to usher in a new dispensation of science fraught with divinest messages to the head and heart of man.

Of this new dispensation Baden Powell has been for twenty-five years one of the most eloquent and sympathetic expounders. In his *Essays on the Spirit of the Inductive Philosophy, the Unity of Worlds and the Philosophy of Creation*, (London, 1855,) and also in his recent volume on the *Order of Nature*, (1859,) he surveys the tendencies and the modern sciences relating both to the organic and inorganic worlds, tracing everywhere the animating ideas underlying scientific facts and phenomena. After all, it is only these animating ideas—these glorious *out-croppings* of Science—that can ever be heartily welcome to the great laity. And it is significant that the more thorough the inquisition into the facts of nature, the more evident does it become that nature has an ideal basis. Science becomes more and more metaphysical. A scientific law has absolute authority only when it is seen to be in obedience to the structure of the human mind.

He produced some scandal among his Oxford fellows, and among a class of timid scientists and timid theologians, for he was bold as well as believing, had a supreme love of truth, and would embrace it wherever he found it. He pained many minds as well out of as in the church, by defending a class of scientific doctrines to which Judaical persecution rather than philosophic hearing or Christian forbearance is too often extended. He defended the Nebular hypothesis—defended the doctrines of Lamarck and the transmutation-hypothesis of the "Vestiges;" for he saw that these doctrines concealed the germs of grand truths—saw that the atheism associated with them was incidental, not inherent; and had little sympathy with those who "behold the Deity more clearly in the *dark* than in the *light*; in confusion, interruption and catastrophe, more than in order, continuity and progress." A great and hospitable soul, truly—filled at once with the largest freedom and the largest faith.

His life and writings are very fortifying. He proves the possibility of a thoroughly Christian Science, at a time when it is feared by many that Science is going to drive Faith out of the world. Recent revelations have shown us, in the case of the most illustrious expounder of the physical sciences—a man with an eyesight for facts and an insight into the relations of facts such as God never granted to another of our kind—how the spiritual may be lost amid the dark windings of material forms. This eclipse of faith is dark and discouraging, no doubt—indeed the most tragic fact in the human soul. But that this is no necessary consequence of scientific studies, the labors of Baden Powell aid largely to show. "The battle of the evidences," said Hugh Miller, "will have to be fought on the field of physical science." But if it be on the fair field of true inductive philosophy, the victory will clearly be on the side of law, design, arrangement, and subordination of causes, as manifestations of the supreme creative power and wisdom. Science, as expounded by the bright spirit now deceased, has nothing to teach but adoring lessons of Divine order, wisdom and beauty.

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS.

Breckinridge and Lane in New-York.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE IN SYRACUSE—CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION.

Syracuse, N. Y., Tuesday, July 3.

The National Democratic Committee met at the Voorhees House, in this city, at 11 o'clock this morning, John A. Green, Jr., in the Chair, and Mathew McMahon Secretary.

All the members of the Committee except those from the First and Fourth Districts were present.

A Sub-Committee, consisting of Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Wm. G. Sands and Harry Wilbur, reported a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

The following call for a State Convention was unanimously agreed upon:

The National Democracy of the State of New-York who support the nomination of John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for President, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice-President, are requested to choose one delegate in each Assembly District, to represent them in a State Convention to be held in the city of Syracuse, on Tuesday the 7th of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of nominating thirty-five candidates for the office of Presidential Electors, pledged to vote for Breckinridge and Lane, and also candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Inspector of State Prisons.

By order of the National Democratic State Committee. (Signed,)

JOHN A. GREEN, Jr., Chairman.

Mathew McMahon, Secretary.

A large Breckinridge and Lane banner was suspended from the Voorhees House during the session of the Committee, and one hundred guns were fired on the announcement of the call for the State Convention.

The members of the Committee represented that a strong feeling in favor of Breckinridge and Lane existed among the Democracy in their several districts.

The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That the National and Constitutional Democrats of the State of New-York have witnessed with feelings of deep regret and disapproval the rejection by the Charleston Convention of the delegates regularly chosen, in accordance with the usages of the Party, by the Congressional Districts of this State, under the call of this State Committee; that the subsequent disruption of that Convention and the secession of most of the Democratic States therefrom, are to be directly traced to the misrepresentation of the sentiments and preferences of the Democratic masses of the State by the votes given by the majority of the delegation which was admitted to sit in that Convention, and that we cannot recognize in the nominations made by the so-called Convention at Baltimore, presided over by Mr. Todd, any of the evidences of regularity and usage which would render its action binding upon us as Democrats and party men.

Resolved, That the thanks of the true Democracy of New-York are due, and are hereby tendered, to those representatives of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, California, and Oregon who gave their generous support and recognition to the regular delegation from this State; and that the Chairman and Secretary of this State Committee transmit a copy of this resolution to the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of each of said States.

Resolved, That though thus aggrieved and injured, the National Democrats of New-York have not altered and will never falter in their attachment to the principles of our party, which no wrong or outrage can deter them from supporting and advocating, and which they have never hesitated to declare and sustain in darker days than these; that, standing now, as always, in firm resistance to Northern fanaticism and to the social warfare waged upon Southern rights and Southern institutions, we are not surprised or disappointed to find the builders of the Buffalo Platform—the traitors who first organized a Northern Democracy in 1848, under the leadership of Van Buren and Adams—now active and foremost in sustaining a Presidential candidate who is repudiated as Martin Van Buren had been repudiated twelve years ago by the Southern Democracy.

Resolved, That we recognize John C. Breckinridge as the only true and regular candidate of the National Democracy for the office of President of the United States, and Joseph Lane as our only true and regular candidate for the office of Vice-President, and that this State Committee does hereby approve, indorse and ratify these nominations, and will sustain them in the coming campaign.

Great enthusiasm prevails among the Breckinridge and Lane men.

Douglas Ratification Meeting in Hartford.

Hartford, Tuesday, July 3.

An enthusiastic meeting of Democrats of this city was held this evening, at National Hall, ratifying the nomination of Douglas and Johnson at Baltimore. John C. Palmer was Chairman, and Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois, and M. R. West, Esq., one of the Delegates to the National Convention, made eloquent and strong speeches, which were loudly applauded. Strong non-intervention resolutions were passed, and platform and nominees enthusiastically indorsed.

CONTRADICTORY ACCOUNT.

Another dispatch, from a Republican source, pronounces the meeting a failure in point of numbers, saying there were not over 200 present; that the large majority of the party leaders yet refuse to support Douglas; and that the Douglas wing refuse any coalition with the Breckinridge wing.

Douglas Ratification Meeting in Washington.

Washington, Tuesday, July 3.

A public meeting to ratify the nomination of Douglas and Johnson took place to-night in front of the City Hall. The stand was beautifully illuminated with numerous transparencies, &c. Resolutions indorsing the Cincinnati Platform and non-intervention were passed. G. W. Crbut, of Virginia, and others delivered speeches in earnest advocacy of the nominees, and predicting the triumph of the principles which they declared. The proceedings were continued till a late hour.

The friends of Breckinridge design holding a ratification meeting next week.

The Jackson Democratic Association, of twenty years standing, and which had exercised much political influence, was last night totally disrupted by disagreements on the Presidential question.

Douglas Ratification Meeting in Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., Monday, July 2.

An immense Douglas and Johnson ratification meeting and torch-light procession was held here last night. Salutes were fired, bonfires blazed throughout the city and public buildings were illuminated and decorated with flags and transparencies. It was the largest political meeting ever assembled in Western Missouri. Speeches were made by Col. Claiborne, Trace Horn, Editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, Ex-Mayor Payne, and others.

Proposed Compromise of the Democracy of New-Jersey.

Newark, Tuesday, July 3.

The Democratic State Executive Committee of New-Jersey held a meeting at Jersey City yesterday afternoon, and voted to issue a call for a State Convention to be held at Trenton, 25th July, to nominate an electoral ticket. The Committee recommend that the ticket be composed of four Douglas and three Breckinridge men, to be supported by the friends of each candidate, and respectively headed "Douglas ticket" and "Breckinridge ticket." If this is successful, the ticket having the majority is to receive the electoral vote of the State, except in case the whole vote will elect either candidate, he is to have it. This plan appears to meet the sanction of the most influential Democrats of the State.

Ratification Meetings in Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., Monday, July 3.

A large and enthusiastic ratification meeting for the purpose of indorsing Bell and Everett is now in progress.

A meeting of the Hardin County Democracy, at Elizabethtown, to-day, indorsed Douglas and Johnson, and denounced the Seceders. A meeting of the Campbell County Democrats did the same yesterday.

Breckinridge and Lane in Virginia.

Norfolk, Tuesday, July 3.

The Breckinridge ratification meeting has been postponed till after the State Convention.

The Proposed Compromise in Pennsylvania.

THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* gives the following report of the meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, which was held in that city on Monday, and which the telegraph has already reported briefly:

Yesterday, a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee was held at the Merchants' Hotel, for the purpose of settling the question as to the casting of the Democratic electoral vote of Pennsylvania for President and Vice-President. Sixty members of the Committee were present, besides a large outside delegation from the country, as well as the city. The Committee organized for business by the appointment of Mr. H. Welch, of York County, as President, and Messrs. Carrigan and Hutchinson, as Secretaries. A number of persons presented letters from members of the Committee that were absent, appointing them as substitutes to act for them, but the Committee refused to receive them.

A resolution was then submitted, providing for the appointment of a committee of five to devise some means by which the present difficulty in the Democratic Party could be adjusted, but it was lost.

Mr. Carrigan offered a proposition, that the State Convention, which assembled on the 1st of March last, in Reading, be called together again, for the purpose of taking action in reference to the electoral ticket, which was also voted down.

Mr. Johnson, of Cambria, proposed the formation of a new Convention, by the election of delegates, as was done before, but this proposition met with but little favor, and therefore it was voted down.

After a long and animated discussion, Mr. C. McDowell submitted the following:

"Profoundly impressed with the importance of prompt, vigorous and patriotic action on the part of the Democratic State Committee, in order to avert, if possible, the consequence which must inevitably result from the unhappy division now existing in the ranks of the Democracy in our State and nation, we cordially and earnestly recommend to the Democrats of the State that they unite with heart and voice in the support of our excellent and competent nominee for Governor—H. D. Foster—and that in all other local elections they act as one party, foregoing and forgetting any differences they may have entertained for the Presidency; but with a view to a perfect unity against the common enemy, we recommend to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to unite their votes for President on the electoral ticket formed at Reading on the 1st of March, 1860, on the following basis and understanding, towit: That if said electoral ticket should be elected by the people, and it should appear, on ascertaining the result in the other States of the Union, that by casting the entire vote of Pennsylvania for S. A. Douglas for President, and H. V. Johnson for Vice-President, it would elect them over Lincoln and Hamlin, then said electors shall be under obligations to cast said vote for Messrs. Douglas and Johnson. If, on the other hand, it should appear that said vote would not elect Messrs. Douglas and Johnson, but would elect Breckinridge and Lane for President and Vice-President, over Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin, then said vote shall be cast for them, and in case the united vote of Pennsylvania would not elect either of these tickets, then the electors may divide it between them according to their own judgment of what would be best for the country and the Democratic Party, the basis of this united action being that it is the first and highest duty of all Democrats, however they may differ about men and minor points of principles and policy, to unite against a common enemy, and to avert, if possible, the greatest calamity that could befall the country—the election of a Black Republican President. And further, the Chairman of this Committee is hereby authorized to correspond with the several Electors in this State, and obtain from each of said electors his written pledge, within thirty days from this date, that he will faithfully carry out the object of this resolution."

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 45 yeas to 15 nays. Its passage was received with loud cheers by the Committee, while the outsiders retired to discuss the advantages of the compromise.

The *Press* does not regard this vote as final. It says:

The action of the State Committee will be received by the Democrats of the State with contempt and indignation. It is a proclamation of insult to the friends of Douglas and to the Democratic National Committee, which has demanded the appointment of pure Douglas electoral tickets in all the States. We regard the decision of this close corporation as releasing all the Douglas Democrats from any obligation whatsoever to support the electoral ticket. They cannot vote for it, as it stands, without stultifying themselves. They cannot vote for it without voting for Disunionists and Seceders. They cannot vote for it without sanctioning fraud and force in their worst shapes. There is but one rescue from this last shameless act of despotism—and that is, a mass meeting of the Democratic people, to purge the electoral ticket, and to cut loose from the Disunionists forever. There was a gallant and protesting minority in the State Committee yesterday, but they were powerless in the midst of office-holders and Seceders. If the masses do not now move in their own defence, it will be because they are indifferent to their own interests, or disgusted with treacherous representatives. A fitting *finale* to this gross betrayal of principle was the Seceders' meeting at Independence-square on the same evening.

Letter from Senator Seward.

HE PROMISES TO SPEAK IN MICHIGAN DURING THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

The Detroit *Tribune* publishes the following letter from Senator Seward, in response to an invitation to speak in that State during the present campaign:

Auburn, June 28, 1860.

My Dear Sir: Your kind letter awakens sentiments which I will not undertake to express. My heart overflows with gratitude and affection to my friends and the whole Republican people of Michigan. To the full extent of my ability, their wishes shall always be to me as effective as a command. By-and-by, after some respite at home—from which I have been absent, except in a few stolen visits, eighteen months—I will meet you as you propose. But, in the meantime, do not let your Committee wait for me. Let them proceed to organize and concentrate the energies of the Republicans under the leadership of the worthy and distinguished candidates approved by the Convention at Chicago, assured that I should feel it a calamity, and almost a reproach to myself throughout my remaining life, if any one of the band of loyal patriots, with whom I have acted so long, should fall back from his advanced position in the coming engagement, the first one I am sure of a long series of national triumphs of our righteous cause.

Very faithfully yours,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

J. W. Tillman, Esq., Chairman, &c.

Political Miscellany.

Of Gen. Cass, and the insult lately offered him by the Michigan State Convention, the Cleveland *Plaindealer* says: "We happen to know that he left Washington with a secret determination *never to return*. He has come to the conclusion, and so tells his confidential friends, that '*the Union is about at its end*,' and he has gone home to put his house in order preparatory for *dissolution*.' He says the only contingency that can save the Union is the adoption by the Douglas Democrats of the North, of the slave code policy proposed by the Davis Democracy of the South." He has been waiting, during the two Conventions at Charleston and Baltimore, to see the Douglas men cave in to this proposition as a Union-saving measure, but he waited in vain. He is satisfied now that the Douglas men can never be driven from their Popular Sovereignty position, 'though the heavens fall,' and therefore the old Michigander is without hope and without God in the world. We know his ambition was to die in Washington on some Fourth of July, the same as Jefferson, Madison and Adams did, and be buried at the foot of the Washington Monument. But now he dies in Michigan." (!)

The Richmond *Enquirer* has at last spoken. It justifies the Democratic delegates who seceded at Charleston and Baltimore; yet it thinks that there is still a chance for reconciliation between the two factions of the Democracy in the State. There is a problem to be solved, and this it states as follows: "The representatives of the Virginia Democracy assembled at Baltimore have separated in two parties, and each has recommended to the people a separate Presidential ticket. If both tickets are run in the State, the possible result will be the plurality triumph of a third ticket, based upon uncompromising hostility to the Democratic party. Some arrangement which will result in the nomination of a single Democratic Electoral ticket, is now required to ensure, beyond doubt, the triumph of the Democratic party in Virginia. This arrangement it thinks the Democratic State Committee can effect. A call for a meeting of that body on July 10th is appended to this article in the *Enquirer*.

Hons. James S. Green, Trusten Polk, John S. Phelps, Wm. A. Harris, Peter S. Wilkes, and Wm. C. Price, have issued a card to the Democracy of Missouri, recommending them to assemble in each county in the State on the first Saturday in September, to elect delegates to a Democratic Convention to be held at the Capitol on Sept. 17, "to adopt measures which shall secure unity of action." They also recommend the united support of the State and County tickets, and that the candidates for the Legislature pledge themselves to abide the action of the majority of their Democratic associates. The St. Louis *Republican* publishes the card under protest, at the same time calling attention to the fact that five of the six who sign it repudiate the nomination of Mr. Douglas. The friends of that gentleman believe that they are entitled to all the Democratic votes in Missouri, without making any compromise with the followers of Mr. Breckinridge.

The Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that the Republicans have agreed to run an additional ticket in Maryland, and adds: "There is trouble of some kind brewing in the American ranks. The party is unwilling to give up its organization or be overslaughed by the Union movement. Hon. Henry Winter Davis is supposed to be pulling the wires industriously with a view to a Bell and Everett defeat, or the advancement of Lincoln's cause. The American Party, I understand, will not disband. They wish to secure the State and city officers. Many of them were misled by the Reformers last Fall, and they don't want to be caught in such traps again."

The Republicans of Bangor, Maine, gave Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., an enthusiastic welcome home on the 28th, notwithstanding the fact that they had but half an hour's notice of his coming. Mr. Washburn made a brief, but not particularly significant address. Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, who was on the same boat with Mr. Washburn, not anticipating any demonstration, landed at Hampden, where he resides, about five miles below Bangor.

A correspondent of the Sandusky *Register* notices a social reunion which took place at the house of Hon. John Sherman, in Mansfield, Ohio, on the evening of the 28th. There were 500 Republicans and a number of Democrats in attendance. Mr. Sherman made a brief speech, setting forth the distinction between the Democratic and Republican Parties.

H. V. Johnson, A. H. Chappel, Hiram Warner, and other members of the Democratic Committee of Georgia, have issued a call in which they "invite all the citizens of the State who are in favor of the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery, and who are opposed to sectionalism," to unite in a Convention to be held at Milledgeville on July 24, to appoint Presidential electors.

Mr. William Old, Jr., editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, on recovering from a four days' fit of sickness, finds that "articles from other papers have appeared in editorial type" in his paper during his absence, in support of Messrs. Breckinridge and Lane. Happily these articles meet with his cordial approbation, and he declares his intention of continuing to support these candidates.

The "Detroit Young Republicans' Association" was inaugurated on the 29th. Hon. Austin Blair, Hon. Bradley F. Granger, Hon. F. C. Berman, Hon. Z. Chandler and Hon. R. E. Trowbridge made speeches on the occasion.

The *Chronicle and Sentinel*, published at Augusta, Georgia, has the startling information, direct from Texas, that Gen. Sam. Houston has declared for Bell and Everett. This, too, notwithstanding his spontaneous nomination by the masses on the San Jacinto battle-ground.

Hon. Sandford E. Church, Hon. Wm. B. Skinner, Hon. Eli Cook and others, spoke at a Douglas ratification meeting in Buffalo, on Friday night, the 29th ultimo.

The Constitutional Union State Convention of Georgia met at Selma on the 28th. It adopted resolutions in favor of protecting Slavery in the territories, but did not ask that Messrs. Bell and Everett should indorse them.

At a Democratic meeting held in Petersburgh, Va., on the 24th ult., Hon. Francis E. Rives and Timothy Rives took strong ground in favor of Mr. Douglas.

A new paper, the *City Journal*, has just been started in Philadelphia, to advocate the claims of Lincoln and Hamlin.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer* states that Hon. Herschel V. Johnson spoke there on the night of the 28th. It does not attempt any report of the speech.

FROM WISCONSIN.

The Farm Mortgage Question—The Supreme Court Decision not Final—Necessity of Caution.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Milwaukee, Saturday, June 30, 1860.

The decision of the Supreme Court of this State establishing the validity of the Farm Mortgage Bonds seems to give, as was expected, very great satisfaction at the East. As an evidence of the conservative disposition of the Court, this is undoubtedly justified. But the holders of that class of Securities must not infer from that decision that the contest is over, and the Bonds will now be paid or recognized by the mortgagors.

The question decided was simply as to the power of the Companies—perhaps I ought to say the particular Company—to receive these mortgages in payment of subscriptions to its Stock. Another question involved, and in settling which, popular influence will have far more weight, is that of *fraud* in procuring these Securities from the farmers, by the agents of the Railroad Companies. If this question can become the subject of inquiry by juries in the country, as is supposed it may, the recent decision will have very little effect in aid of the recovery of the debt or foreclosure of the mortgages. It is evident that while some reaction has taken place in public opinion in this State, in cases of public securities, from the conservative views of the Courts, the popular mind, when embodied into legislative action, has not yet responded in the enforcing of private obligations. The debtor class is still the controlling power in the State.

Our railroads are fast falling into the hands of the United States District Court. Within the last few weeks Receivers have been appointed by that Court upon the Milwaukee and Mississippi, the Milwaukee and Chicago, and the La Crosse and Milwaukee, (in two divisions,) and during the pendency of foreclosure proceedings they will remain in charge of these officers of the Court. The Milwaukee and Horicon also is before the same Court, at the suit of one of its numerous judgment creditors, for a Receiver. In all these roads the city is interested, through its loans of credit. It is believed that no unreasonable delays will be tolerated in the foreclosures now pending before the United States Court, and that we may hope to see the roads transferred to an ownership and control of an entirely different character from that which has bankrupted these important enterprises, and disgraced the State. It is high time that the real owners of our Western roads assume their management, if they would realize anything more than fair promises for dividends, or, at best, dividends made from an increase of floating debts, instead of actual earnings. It seems to be the chief desire of the Managers to spread before the public large weekly or monthly receipts, as an evidence of prosperous business, while the charges and expenses are carefully kept back until the annual reports dissipate the delusive hopes of the stock and bond holders. An insane competition between rival roads is only another phase of this kind of management. As examples, I have only to refer to the transportation of wheat from Freeport to Chicago at *one dollar the car-load*, upon the Galena and Chicago Road; and the contracts of the Illinois Central Railroad, to carry wheat from Winona, on the Mississippi River, (some two hundred miles above Dunleith,) to Chicago at *six cents per bushel*, paying out of this sum four and a quarter cents to the boats and one cent for handling, leaving to the road from Dunleith to Chicago *three-fourths of a cent* per bushel, or about *two dollars and seventy-five cents a car-load*! A few years more of such management might draw from John Bull a respectable sum in the way of installments on stock or direct loans, but to whose benefit!

L'OCCIDENT.

College Sports—Regattas, Chess Matches, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Yale College, Monday, July 2, 1860.

The College world is now looking forward with the greatest interest to the "College Union Regatta," which is to come off July 25, at Worcester, Mass. Last year, it will be remembered, Yale, though beaten on the first day, turned the tables on the next, and beat the Harvard crew by four seconds, the time being 19 minutes 14 seconds. This year both Colleges will be represented by new boats, and, in part, by new crews. The new *Yale* is now being built by McKay, of New-York, and will be 48 feet long, 22 inches broad, and six inches deep, weighing 150 lbs. The Sophomores and Freshmen Classes of Yale and Harvard are to pull separate races on their own account also, in light lap-streaks. The *Yale* and *Thulia* (Sophomore Class) are both going up to Providence on the Fourth to try a preliminary pull with the Brown University boat. The prizes offered are very handsome, the first being $150, and the competition probably will be very sharp.

Brown and Columbia are the only other Colleges except Yale and Harvard, that are to be represented at Worcester.

A chess match is to be played also between Yale and Harvard, on the challenge of the Yale Chess Club. The match, we understand, is to be of the "consultation" order, with two players on each side, and is for the best two out of three games. It will commence on Monday, July 23, at Worcester. The next day the College Regatta comes off in the afternoon.

In the morning there is to be a convention of the editors of the *University Quarterly*—the new College magazine. As almost all the principal colleges in the country are now engaged in it,—Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth, Brown, Amherst, Columbia, Williams, Bowdoin, and twenty others, the meeting will be quite a large one. The *Quarterly* is the largest periodical of the kind in the world, and speaks very well for the enterprise as well as the ability of American students.

In the evening is a billiard match between the Yale and Harvard Freshmen. The next day is the City Regatta, where the prizes are very liberal, and for which the winning boats will stay over.

These union regattas, bringing together, as they do, students from all parts of the country, are exceedingly pleasant epochs in college life, and will undoubtedly be permanent institutions. Another year it is hoped that Dartmouth, Union, Princeton, Trinity and other Colleges will join in, and make it more of a national affair. Two of those named were, until quite recently, expected to be present this year.

H. D.

Schooner Pauline Capsized.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Tuckerton, N. J., 6th month, 29.

There was in this vicinity a sudden and severe gust of wind and rain this afternoon about 4 o'clock, and the schooner *Pauline*, Capt. Hezekiah Sopes, belonging to Jersey City, was instantly capsized off Long Beach. No lives lost. She had about thirty tons ballast, and the probability is that by cutting away masts and rigging she may be righted. Several skiffs were upset in the Bay, but fortunately no lives were lost. It was extremely fortunate that several fishing excursionists had just returned to the boarding house on Long Beach previous to the squall, which prevented, in all probability, some loss of life.

E. M. H.

The Will of Theodore Parker.—The will of the late Theodore Parker was presented for probate a day or two since. From it we learn that he gives to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts "the two firearms formerly the property of my honored grandfather, Captain John Parker, late of Lexington, to wit: the large musket or king's arm, which was by him captured from the British on the morning of the 19th of April, 1775, in the battle of Lexington, and which is the first firearm taken from the enemy in the war of Independence; and also the smaller musket, which was used by him in that battle while fighting in the sacred cause of God and his country; and I desire that these relics of the Revolution may be placed in the Senate Chamber of this Commonwealth, and there sacredly kept *in perpetuam rei memoriam*." To his "much valued friend, Wendell Phillips," he gives his "folio copy of the English State Trials, in eleven volumes, with many portraits interleaved." To his "much valued friend, Charles Sumner," he gives his "copy of the Parliamentary History of England, in thirty-six volumes." To other friends he makes bequests of particular works from his library as mementoes and of special significance, and then the remainder of his very extensive and valuable collection he gives to the City of Boston, "to put into the Public Library of the city, for the use and benefit of such as have access thereto, and be read on such terms as the Directors of the said Library shall think just; and I desire that so far as consistent with public utility, the said books be kept in alcoves, or on shelves by themselves; and I desire that the said books shall in no case be sold, or given away, or exchanged for other books." In case the city declines to accept them, then they are to be offered to the library of Harvard College; and Mrs. Parker's consent is necessary to any disposal of them in any event, and she may entirely change their direction if she choose. All the remainder of his property is left to his wife; certain provisions being made for its disposal in case Mrs. Parker should not survive him; these, of course, are now of no force.

The will, of five folio pages, is dated May 25, 1857, and it names for executors John R. Manley and Frederick W. G. May, of Boston, and Franklin B. Sanborn, of Concord.—*Boston Journal, July 2.*

The Prize Steamships.

DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The telegraph has already informed us of the decision of the United States Court in the case of the steamers belonging to the Miramon Government captured by Capt. Turner at Vera Cruz. We give below such points of the decision, which was delivered by Judge McCaleb, as possess general interest. After rehearsing the facts of the capture, and the points of law under which the libels were drawn, the Judge proceeds:

"It must be borne in mind that our Government is not at war with Mexico or any other nation. We are in the midst of profound peace with the civilized world. The vessels brought into this port for adjudication were at the time they were approached by the force under Com. Turner, quietly at anchor off Anton Lizardo at the distance of one mile and a half from the main land. They were, then, clearly within the exclusive jurisdiction of Mexico, and so far as the naval forces of our Government were concerned, entitled to all the rights due to them from neutral nations. They had committed no overt act whatever to justify any suspicion that they had any hostile designs against American commerce. It is true that our Government had recognized that of Juarez as the only legitimate Government in Mexico; but it is equally true that the other great maritime Powers had recognized that of Miramon. It is natural that the officers of our naval squadron stationed at Vera Cruz should entertain a strong sympathy in the success of the Government which had been recognized by the United States. But such sympathy can never justify any act which might have the semblance of interfering in favor of one hostile faction against another, in a country which is suffering all the horrors of civil war, and between which and our own country, there exists treaty stipulations of peace and amity. Any act on the part of our squadron calculated to interrupt these relations of peace and amity, could only be legally authorized by a declaration of war, and a declaration of war could constitutionally emanate only from the Congress of the United States. The officers of our naval squadron seem to have had their suspicions, respecting these two vessels, unnecessarily aroused. The first ground of suspicion seems to have been their refusal to show their colors when fired at with a shotted gun from the Castle of San Juan de Ulua. Such a refusal may, indeed, have shown a want of courtesy or accommodation to their enemies. But such conduct from one enemy towards another should hardly create surprise. Between enemies we more naturally expect acts of hostility and defiance than those of courtesy. And while it is customary for a public armed vessel passing in sight of a fortress, or the public armed ships of other nations at a naval station, to show her national colors, yet a failure to observe this custom affords no ground of offence or hostility on the part of neutrals for whom it is not pretended that any insult was intended.

* * * * * *

Whatever may have been intended by Commander Turner or his superior officer, the whole proceeding in connection with the capture of those vessels has strongly the appearance *of an effort to exercise the right of visitation and search*; and I am aware of no rule in international law more firmly established than that such a right cannot be exercised in time of peace. It is strictly and exclusively a belligerent right, and "if it be asked," says Lord Stowell in the case of the *Louis*, (2 Dodson, 246,) "why the right of search does not exist in time of peace as well as in war, the answer is prompt, that it has not the same foundation, on which alone it is tolerated in war—the necessities of self-defence. They introduced it in war, and practice has established it. No such necessities have introduced it in time of peace, and no such practice has established it. With professed pirates, indeed, there is no state of peace. They are the enemies of every country, and at all times; and therefore are universally subject to the extreme rights of war. But even where a vessel is attacked and captured, under a suspicion of being a pirate, it is well established that the captor acts at his peril. If he establishes the forfeiture, he is justified. If he fails, he must make compensation in damages.

In the present cases, *I see no ground whatever for regarding these vessels as pirates*. So far from committing any piratical aggression, or any aggression of any kind, they have done nothing more than repel what they had every reason to consider at the time a hostile aggression, committed on them by the captors.

I have said that these vessels were, at the time of their capture, within the territorial jurisdiction of Mexico, and therefore entitled to all the rights which should be accorded to them by neutral and friendly nations, whatever may have been their relations to the Juarez Government of Vera Cruz. Although this Court is bound to follow the action of our own Government, and recognize the Juarez Government as the only legitimate Government in Mexico, it cannot recognize any right on the part of our naval squadron to violate our neutral obligations to Mexico and to other nations by making seizures or captures within a marine league of the Mexican shore. Such acts are not to be excused or justified upon the ground that the Government of Mexico alone would have the right to take exceptions to such acts committed by our naval squadron. It is sufficient to say that they are contrary to the well-recognized principles of international law, and render our Government liable to the charge of deviating from the strict line of neutrality which it is bound to observe.

For the reasons here given, *I shall order the restitution of these vessels without the payment of costs*. They, together with their tackle, apparel, and furniture and cargoes, will be delivered up to the parties on the record who are specially authorized to receive them. The claim for indemnity having been withdrawn by the respondents, with a view to its submission to another department of the Government, will not be considered by this Court.

Gen. Bynum Come Again.

HE CANES A YOUNG MAN FOR A FANCIED INSULT—ALMOST A DUEL.

The Atlanta *Examiner* gives a pleasing incident in the life of Gen. J. G. Bynum, who created such a sensation here a few weeks ago by eloping with a young lady, a student in Spingler Institute. Mr. Leals, Editor of the *Temperance Crusader*, was amusing the crowd by improvising verses, in one of which he was so unfortunate as to mention Gen. Bynum in connection with a young lady to whom he seemed to be particularly attentive. No sooner had he committed the blunder than a brother of the young lady managed to inform Mr. Leals that he had given great offence by his allusions. Ample apology was at once made, but Gen. Bynum was not satisfied with this. After dinner, while Mr. Leals was sitting on the piazza, the General made his appearance, with a cane in one hand and a pistol in the other, and at once proceeded to administer to Mr. Leals a flagellation with the hickory. He struck him only three blows, but these were severe enough to confine Mr. Leals to his bed for two or three days. In a newspaper controversy which Mr. Leals, who is connected with the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, subsequently had with Mr. Hanleiter, of the *Crusader*, the latter taunted him with having received a cowhiding at a public watering-place. A peremptory challenge was the result. The affair terminated with the following note, which Mr. Leals justifies him, he thinks, in terming Mr. Hanleiter "an impudent and cowardly scoundrel."

Atlanta, June 25, 1860.

J. H. Seals—Sir: Your note of this date, inviting me outside of the State, to continue the correspondence commenced between us on Saturday last, is received.

Your invitation to a hostile meeting is declined; and I refer you to my previous record as an evidence that I could not, under any circumstances, entertain the proposition. Besides, I feel that my family and creditors have each a lien upon my life, and that I have no right, voluntarily, to jeopard it, to gratify the whims of those who entertain a different opinion.

Regarding, as I do, that my article, of which you complain, is a legitimate rejoinder to your gratuitous attack upon me, I deny your right to demand personal satisfaction for it, while you remain the assailant.

C. R. HANLEITER.

Visit of the Prince of Wales.

PROGRAMME OF HIS PROPOSED TOUR.

The Quebec *Chronicle* gives the following diary of the movements of the Prince of Wales:

July 10—Prince leaves England.
July 25—Arrives at St. Johns, N. F.
July 26—Remains at St. Johns.
July 27—Leaves St. Johns.
July 30—Arrives at Halifax.
July 31—Remains at Halifax.
Aug. 1—Remains at Halifax.
Aug. 2—Leaves Halifax—crossing to Windsor, where the steamer *Styx* will meet the royal party.
Aug. 3—Reaches St. John, New-Brunswick.
Aug. 4—Leaves St. John for Fredericton, Capital of the Province.
Aug. 7—Leaves Fredericton and returning to Windsor, crosses to Pictou, where the steamer *Flying Fish* will receive His Royal Highness on board.
Aug. 9—Reaches Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island.
Aug. 11—Leaves Charlottetown.
Aug. 12—Anchors at Gaspé.
Aug. 13—Weighs anchor early in the morning.
Aug. 15—Reaches the mouth of the Saguenay.
Aug. 16—Takes a trip up the Saguenay.
Aug 18—Reaches Quebec.

Execution of Nathaniel Harten for the Murder of Miss Morris.—The execution of Nathaniel Harten for the murder of Miss Melissa Morris, took place at Moundsville, Marshall County, Va., on Thursday. As usual at all public executions, the crowd of people was immense. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: "Harten ascended the scaffold slowly, but firmly, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Richmond and other clergymen. When the condemned man beheld the scaffold, the little blood in his face disappeared, his eyes seemed to sink suddenly deeper into his head, and he seemed almost instantly to lose one-third of his flesh. This lasted but a short time, and becoming seated upon the scaffold, assumed the old dull, morose appearance, which has characterized him ever since the first day of his arrest. Rev. Mr. Richmond then offered up a prayer in behalf of the condemned man, in which he intimated that he (Harten) had experienced a change of heart, and hoped for Divine forgiveness. The rope was then adjusted about his neck, the cap drawn over his eyes, Sheriff Reed pulled the trigger, and the next moment Harten was swinging in the air. He drew himself up twice or three times in violent struggles, but was soon motionless and lifeless. Among the many persons who pressed prominently upon the line of soldiers surrounding the scaffold, before the drop fell, was the father of the murdered girl, Morris, who was very much intoxicated, and so clamorously eager for the awful scene that it was with difficulty he was restrained by his neighbors.

A number of the original contributors to the fund for founding the Detroit Observatory have addressed a memorial to the Regents of the University of Michigan, asking that Dr. Brunnow may again be intrusted with the charge of the Detroit University.

The Express Robber.

STORY OF HIS DETECTION AND CONVICTION.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* details the career of Maroney, who has just been sentenced in that city to ten years' imprisonment in the Alabama Penitentiary for robbing Adams' Express Company of $53,000: "Maroney stole the money from the private pouch of the Express Company—$10,000 at one time, $40,000 at another, and $3,000 at another. The $10,000 were employed in the purchase of cotton in South Carolina; the $40,000 package was put in a box, and sent by express to Galveston, Texas, under a fictitious name. It remained there till April, when it was ordered to Natchez. He went to Natchez for it, recovered it, and secreted it in Montgomery. Maroney had a wife, or rather lived with a woman whom he made his wife during these affairs, who was his confederate. She went North, and took up her residence at Jenkintown, in Pennsylvania, with a brother-in-law, and afterwards returned to the South, got the money, and had it buried in her brother-in-law's cellar. Allen Pinkerton, the Chicago detective, who was intrusted with the task of unraveling the mystery connected with the disappearance of the money, traced the movements of the woman wherever she went. Women with whom she became acquainted were engaged to watch and to direct her movements as the police agent desired. When the evidence was strong enough, Maroney was arrested and put in the Eldridge-street jail. A fictitious arrest was made, and one of Pinkerton's agents was placed in prison with him. Maroney was made to confide in this Mr. ——, to confess the robbery and where the money was, and finally engaged his aid to get up a defence and to dispose of the money. Everything he did was under the advice of his prison friend, until on the arrival at Montgomery, whither he was sent under an Executive requisition, to be tried on the indictment, he was confronted in Court by his counsellor as a police detective. He immediately saw the uselessness of all equivocation and pleaded guilty of the charge of robbery. The *Mail* states that the number of persons employed by Mr. Pinkerton averaged about eight for ten months, and that the distance traveled by them during that time was not less than 50,000 miles."

PERSONAL.

A statuette of Sago-zizi-mon, one of the Secretaries of the Japanese Embassy, has been executed by an artist in Washington.

Rev. Leroy Swormstedt, who has acted as principal agent of the Methodist Book Concern of the West for a quarter of a century, has resigned in consequence of ill-health. Some of his friends have testified their appreciation of his services by presenting him with a purse of $500.

Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Editor of the *Jewish Messenger*, has been presented with a beautiful silver salver and a goblet by the Trustees of the English, German and Polish congregations of Israelites in Montreal, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his kindness in assisting at the consecration of a Synagogue in that city.

A Monument to Mr. Calhoun.—The Charleston *Mercury* gives the following description of a design for a monument to be erected to the memory of Hon. John C. Calhoun, under the auspices of the Ladies' Calhoun Monument Association. It is to be about ninety feet in height, and consists of a double flight of six stairs each, rising from the ground to a platform. On the ground, the area occupied is a fifty feet rectangle. Midway the steps is a fence, on the corner posts of which are placed statues emblematic of Liberty, Justice, Eloquence, and the Constitution. On the platform is erected a cenotaphic or mausoleum chamber, twelve feet square inwardly, and surrounded outwardly by a colonnade of twelve Corinthian columns fifteen feet in height. This chamber presents glass doors on each side, over which is an inscription panel. A parapet crowns this little house, from the centre of which the column proper rises. A rectangular die-block, ten feet wide, first attracts attention from the beauty of its ornamentation. One face presents an elegant carved representation of the coat-of-arms of South Carolina; a second, those of the United States; a third, the emblems of power; and the fourth, the emblems of Odd Fellowship. The cylindrical column, forty feet in height, springs from the top. The lower half is plain, save the funeral wreaths which tastefully enwrap it; the upper half is fluted. It terminates in a Corinthian capital of exceeding richness, which is surmounted by a parapet, from which rises a colossal statue of Calhoun, on a plain pedestal. The statue is an original conception, twelve feet in height, and represents Mr. Calhoun, in classic robes, with his right arm extended upwards, and the right hand pointing aloft. The whole structure would be about ninety-five feet in height.

A Heroine.—One evening last week the wife of a sea-captain, residing at Saybrook, was returning from a visit to a neighbor, when she was followed by two men. She overheard them say, "the captain is gone," and "there must be considerable money in the house." The lady, upon reaching home, concluded to await the arrival of the parties who, she had no doubt, intended to rob the house during the night. She had not long to wait, for at 11 o'clock a summons came to open the door. Instead of complying she raised a chamber window and inquired who was there? No response came to this or further inquiries, and she told them to leave or she would shoot them. They then tried to effect an entrance by clambering upon a shed, but one of them fell and both returned to the front door which they attempted to force. The lady, taking a revolver in one hand and a candle in the other, stood by the door to await the issue. In a few minutes the burglars had broken it in, when she told them that if they moved a step towards coming into the house, they were dead men. They looked at her, consulted together a few minutes and then went away, declining to take the risk. After the peril was over she returned to her two children, exhausted with the tension to which her nerves and courage had been subjected. Such a woman as that is worth having in the house, and we regret being unable to give her name.—*Hartford Courant.*

Those Arabian Horses.—Senator Seward is in receipt of a letter from J. Augustus Johnson, United States Consul at Berut, announcing that the horses which had been presented him by the Effendi Ayoub Beg Troubouiski will be shipped from that place by the American vessel due there on the 10th. There are five horses in all. Three of them were presented to Gov. Seward, and two were purchased—one for Hon. Simon Cameron, and the other for Mr. Walsh, of Harrisburgh, Pa. Those for Gov. Seward will, after their arrival, be left to recruit for some weeks upon the farm of Hon. Gary V. Sackett, an eminent agricultural friend of the Governor, residing at Seneca Falls. Mr. Johnson states in his letter that Syria is in a state of civil war, and that the Maronites and Druses are killing each other as rapidly as possible.

The Great Eastern.

The Weekly Times, to be published on Thursday morning, July 5, will contain the complete and accurate Narrative of the First Voyage of the *Great Eastern*, with scientific details of the performance of the great ship at sea, the working of her engines at sea, &c., from the pen of our Special Correspondent, "Tubal Cain." Also, an Illustrated Description of the *Great Eastern*, with a very large Sectional View of her Interior, and a Comparative Diagram of her Proportions, Scientific Description of her Machinery and Build, and Engineering Criticisms.

Price of the Weekly Times, in wrappers ready for mailing, Four Cents.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.
FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.
The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.
ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

"The Fourth."—STRANGERS AND CITIZENS will find Prof. FOWLER at his rooms, No. 308 Broadway, every day this week, to make Phrenological examinations. His Cabinet always open, and free to visitors.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s
CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

If any one should ask us what, in our opinion, arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the bald-headed, we should, without hesitation, say Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative. See advertisement in another column.—*Louisville Journal*. Sold by all Druggists. Dépot No. 444 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

White's Excursion Hats
FOR THE FOURTH.
No one thinks of starting upon a pleasure trip without first purchasing one of WHITE'S HATS, at No. 216 Broadway.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—Times.
We prefer them for family use.—Tribune.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The New Store of
BALL, BLACK & CO.
IS NOW OPEN
and the public are invited to an inspection of the large assortment of new and beautiful goods offered for sale.
Broadway, corner Prince-st.
H. BALL. W. BLACK. E. MONROE.

Milward's Needles
FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
These needles are made by hand, and of the best double-refined English cast-steel, and warranted superior to all others.
J. FRED. MILWARD,
No 31 Warren-st., New-York.

Meyer's Miraculous
MAYER'S MIRACULOUS
VERMIN DESTROYER
VERMIN DESTROYER
Exterminates Rats and Mice, Roaches, Water Bugs and Garden Insects. Principal Dépot, No. 512 Broadway. Sold by all druggists.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépot, No. 39 Platt-st.

MARRIED.

Howland—King.—In this City, on Monday, July 2, by Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Mr. George S. Howland, of Brooklyn, to Mrs. Florence King, daughter of the late William Little, Jr., of Boston.

Smith—Van Buskerk.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 27, by Rev. Dr. T. J. Sawyer, Hiram Smith to Mrs. A. Antoinette Van Buskerk, all of this City.

Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., papers please copy.

Doughty—Chapman.—In this City, on Sunday, July 1, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, Col Geo. S. Doughty, of Williamsburgh, to Eliza D. Chapman, youngest daughter of the late Jonathan W. Chapman, of New-York.

DIED.

Williams.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 3, Mrs. Sophia Helena Williams, the affectionate wife of Chas. T. Williams, aged 36 years and 6 months.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 72 Henry-st.

Patten.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 3, Mrs. Mary Patten, aged 80 years.

The funeral services will take place, at the residence of her son, Wm. D. Patten, No. 173 East Warren st., on Thursday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., where the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Duryee.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Tuesday, July 3, Mrs. Mary Duryee, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, George W. Jewett, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Thursday, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Speck.—In Randolph, Mass., on Sunday, July 1, Mrs. Martha Speck, aged 40 years, formerly of New-York City.

Dalzell.—In Houston, Texas, on Thursday, June 21, Helen, wife of Rev. W. T. D. Dalzell, and youngest daughter of the late Rt. Rev. H. U. Onderdonk.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 315, July 3, 1860.
38, 1, 30, 23, 5, 34, 63, 3, 26, 68, 37, 11.
Class No. 316, July 3, 1860.
38, 42, 36, 34, 44, 7, 70, 46, 29, 26, 64, 73, 9.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., July 3, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

1776. THE GREAT 1812.
FOURTH OF JULY TALE.
GOLDEN FEATHER;
OR,
THE BUCCANEER OF KINGSBRIDGE,
A WARLIKE ROMANCE
OF THE
RIVERS AND THE BAY OF NEW-YORK.
BEING
A TALE OF LOVE AND GLORY
IN THE WAR OF 1812-'15.
Is now selling with a tremendous rush
At all the news dépôts, in
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY
For July 7 and 14.
Price only four cents, with Darley's Illustrations.
Let every American read this great
TALE OF OUR NATION'S GLORY.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
Notice is hereby given that the GREAT EASTERN will be prepared for the reception of visitors on TUESDAY, July 3, between the hours of 9 in the morning and 6 in the evening.
P. S.—The price of admission is fixed at One Dollar each for adults, and Fifty Cents for children under 12 years of age.
By order of the Directors.
J. H. YATES, Secretary.
New-York, July 2, 1860.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER
BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 218 BROADWAY,
MUSEUM BUILDING.
First Edition ready at 2 P. M. Advertisements received till 12 M.
Second Edition ready at 2½ P. M. Advertisements received till 1 P. M.
Third Edition ready at 4 P. M. Advertisements received till 3 P. M.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
The old and only article to exterminate Bed-Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Garden Insects, &c., without Poison.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS,
Exterminate Rats, Mice and all Vermin. Buildings, Ships, &c., cleared by contract. BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, and No. 424 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Beware of imitations.

FOURTH OF JULY.
Many are apt to get the dysentery, diarrhea, or colic about this time. Use Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment. It will cure you, and only cost 25 cents. No pay if it ever fails, no matter how bad you are. Sold by all the druggists.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

FOURTH OF JULY.
Don't burn yourself, but if you do, use DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, and if it does not cure you quicker than anything else do not pay for it. Only 25 cents. Sold by all the druggists.

FANS! PARIS FANS!
New and beautiful styles just received and for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

529 BROADWAY, New-York. 529
PRO BONO PUBLICO.
THE BEAUTIFUL ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE.
THE NEW IMPROVED SHUTTLE MACHINE,
Manufactured by GEO. B. SLOAT & CO.,
And for sale at wholesale and retail at prices unsurpassed for so elegantly-finished machines, and accompanied with a perfect and full guarantee of their efficiency. Good agents wanted.
LEWIS P. BEERS, No. 529 Broadway, New-York.

FINE PLATED WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.
Ice pitchers, $6 50 to $10; coffee urns, $9 to $15; tea sets, 6 pieces, $20 to $25; cake baskets, $4 to $8; castors, $3 to $12; decanter stands, $3 to $12; forks and spoons, $2 to $4 per dozen; napkin rings, butter dishes, waiters, &c., at the store of
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

READY IN A FEW DAYS:
APPLETON'S
COMPANION HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL.
Paper Covers 50 cents. Cloth 75 cents.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO NEWS AGENTS.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

GREELEY'S BOURBON WHISKY BITTERS.—For all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Bitters are considered the most efficacious tonic and stimulant, as well as the most agreeable stomachic ever offered the public, and are a certain preventive of chills and fever. For sale everywhere.
BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, New-York.

CORNS, BUNIONS, CLUB AND INVERTED nails successfully treated by LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT, Practical Chiropodists, No. 518 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. We promise no more than we perform, and give the highest testimonials from physicians and private families who have employed us for the last twenty years.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL BUST IS A CAPITAL thing for learners. Price, delivered at any part of the City, $1 25. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

[illegible] one of the most desirable [illegible] county of New-York, [illegible] for a gentleman [illegible] wishing to reside [illegible]. The property consists of a first-class [illegible] and furnished [illegible] large [illegible] house, [illegible] porter's [illegible] carpenter's [illegible] house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables [illegible] for three or four families. [illegible] place is accessible in one hour [illegible] of the City by either of [illegible] horse railroads, or a fine drive. [illegible] is perfectly healthy, and is offered [illegible] only because the present occupant [illegible]. For particulars, address [illegible]

F[illegible]—STATEN ISLAND [illegible] including Amboy, Sandy Hook, the Highlands, and over Coney Island almost to Rockaway.

The house contains 14 bedrooms, large and small, and 21 other rooms, including closets, pantries, laundry, kitchen, wine, milk and other basement rooms.

The stable is large, and has three living rooms for coachman, &c.

The beauties and advantages of this place cannot well be given in an ordinary advertisement, and to be appreciated it must be seen.

The property will be sold for much less than its value. For terms and other particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR LEASE AT NEWPORT, R. I.—The cottage, improvements, and 5½ acres of ground, situated in the township of Middletown, midway between the first and second Beaches, near the Purgatory Rock, and having an ocean front of 600 feet. The cottage is distant 2½ miles from the Newport Post-office. This property is very attractive, and possesses many comforts and advantages for a Summer residence. It will be shown to any gentleman desiring to purchase or lease—on Thursdays, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.; and it is parted with simply because the proprietor has accepted a post of duty which calls him to a distant part of the country. Possession given on the 1st of November next. If leased, it will be let thoroughly and completely furnished. Address Rev. Dr. BALCH, Box No. 843 Post-office, Newport, R. I.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Northampton, Mass., furnished or unfurnished; premises comprising from 40 to 50 acres of land beautifully diversified by groves, lawns, orchard, garden and forest; commanding a view of the Connecticut River and valley, Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, etc. Mansion gothic in style and built in the best manner; barn one of the largest and best in Hampshire County. All the buildings less than five years old and in fine order. Gardener's cottage in connection with the premises. Much less than cost asked for the place and terms made easy. For particulars inquire of H. KIRKLAND, Esq., Northampton Court-house.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR sale, with over two acres of land, situated within one hour of the City, having a view of 35 miles of the Hudson river, accessible by cars and boats. House is large, nearly new, is finished in the best manner with all modern improvements; having been put in perfect order for owner's occupancy, no expenditure for repairs is required. The house is fully and expensively furnished; furniture will be sold with the premises, if desired. The whole will be sold at a great reduction from cost. Apply to S. B. JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—In Westchester County, 20 miles from the City, near cars, steamboats, churches, &c.; handsome and convenient house (40x46) and out-buildings; choice fruit, garden, farmer's cottage, barn, &c. Location unsurpassed for health or scenery. Will be sold at a bargain. Immediate possession. Apply to HAMMOND & ROMAINE, Broadway, near 46th-st., or No. 10 Pine-st., Room No. 11.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2¼ miles from the dépôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 20 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE; one of the most desirable places in the village; the house in the very best order; the barn and other outbuildings in perfect order; the garden stocked with choice fruit. Terms made to suit. Possession at any time. Inquire of Mrs. E. G. GILLESPIE, on the premises, White Plains.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

ORANGE, N. J.—[illegible] FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 39 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 65 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole or part of the third-story of the new brick building Nos. 133, 135 and 137 Bank-st., being one room 60x100 feet, with light on every side. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to M. F. SCHUREMAN, on the premises, or to GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—THE FINE store No. 863 Broadway, two doors above Union-square, about 23x80 feet, with plate-glass front; to those moving up town with the current of business, a good opportunity is offered. Apply to British Commercial Life Insurance Company, No. 65 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY BRICK house, double pitch roof, containing 16 rooms; is put in complete order; parlors paneled, papered, and halls, with chandeliers, stationary wash-tubs, range and furnace, &c., No. 72 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Apply at No. 118 Court-st. H. STEVENSON.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices, on fourth floor, at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 50 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND basement of, and a number of fine, light offices on 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th stories, in the new building No. 83 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., this City. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 138 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms large, and vacant lots adjoining for saw or rolling mills, &c.; engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon-avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 21 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE PLOT OF LOTS FOR SALE—Between Broadway and Central Park, 32 lots on 76th and 77th sts. and 8th-av., which is one of the best opportunities in the market for investment or speculation. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, July 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful pair of bright bay carriage horses, 7 and 8 years old, well matched, well broke, and have been used as family horses; are warranted perfectly sound and spirited; good travelers in single or double harness. Also, a city-made carriage, with harness, blankets, &c. This is a rare opportunity for parties desirous of purchasing to obtain a fine establishment, as the owners part with the entire concern in consequence of leaving the City.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on TUESDAY, Aug. [illegible], 1860, the well-known Phillip's Mansion House and about [illegible] acres of choice land, with grist-mill and half the mill-pond, located half a mile north of Tarrytown dépôt. For further particulars inquire of JACOB STORM, on the premises, or of [illegible] COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER.

DANDELION COFFEE.

[illegible] for general debility, dyspepsia and bilious affections. Strongly recommended by the Faculty. Families who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will find this an excellent substitute, [illegible] of medicinal qualities; it is also much cheaper, [illegible] the quantity of ordinary coffee. City Mills, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

[illegible]

For sale by all Grocers and Druggists. Wholesale Dépôt, No. 78 Dey-st., New-York.

FARMS.

STOCK AND DAIRY FARMS, ALSO COTTAGES and country seats, for sale and exchange in Westchester, Rockland and Orange Counties, and New-Jersey, near dépôts, churches and schools—several beautifully situated on the Hudson, with immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
13 Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

Interest commences July 1. All deposits made on or before the 16th of July, will draw interest from July 1.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

S. A. BUNCE, Cash. and Sec.

SAVINGS BANK.

Union Dime Savings Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick st. Open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. $205,271 36 was received from 3,674 depositors during the last year.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

Deposits made on or before July 20, draw interest from July 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Pres.

G. S. CHAPIN, Sec.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.

INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

$20,000—CITY OF HUDSON PUBLIC SCHOOL SCRIP.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, Committee on Education of the Common Council of the City of Hudson, for the purchase of scrip of the said city, entitled "Public School Scrip," to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, duly authorized to be issued by virtue of an enactment of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, approved Feb. 29, 1860. The moneys therefrom arising to be used for the purchase of sites and to defray the cost of the erection of school buildings in said city. Said scrip to bear interest at and after the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the presentation of the proper interest warrant, to the City Treasurer of said city, the said interest warrants duly signed and attested, being attached to said scrip. The principal sum of said debt to be payable in not less than one nor more than ten years from date; the payment of the said principal, and the interest accruing thereon, being provided for by the assessment and collection of an annual tax of one mill on the dollar, of the actual value of the property real and personal in said city, which tax is to be (by the act) called Public School Tax, and to be, in addition to all other taxes authorized to be levied, and when collected, to be by the City Treasurer kept separate and distinct from all other accounts in his hands. No proposal will be received for the purchase of said scrip, at less than the par value thereof. All proposals to be addressed to the undersigned on or before the 18th day of July, A. D., 1860, such proposals to state the amount of said scrip desired to be taken, and the time of payment as aforesaid.

WILLIAM H. DOCKSTADTER,
PETER F. WORTENDYKE,
Committee on Education of the Common Council, City of Hudson, New-Jersey.
CITY OF HUDSON, June 25, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of Five Dollars per share upon the capital stock of the Company, for the purpose of discharging the outstanding Freeland Bonds, be, and the same is hereby, called payable on the 20th day of July, 1860; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co.; and that parties desiring to pay their instalments in London, may pay the same, at the rate of four shillings two pence to the dollar; and that the Freeland Bonds, with accrued interest, shall be received at par in settlement of the call.

Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 14th day of July, and reopened on the 20th, and that no transfers be permitted, on or after that date, of shares upon which such assessments shall not have been paid.

By order of the Board.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Treasurer.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JULY 1, will be paid at the Banking house of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.:

Chicago City, Municipal.
Chicago City, Water Loan.
Buffalo City, Water Loan.
Buffalo City, Municipal.
Albany City.
Utica City.
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad.

Also the interest on the New-York State Stock issued to the following Railroads:

Auburn and Rochester 5½ per cent.
Tonawanda Railroad 5½ per cent.
Schenectady and Troy Railroad 6 per cent.

OFFICE OF THE NORWICH & WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, NORWICH, June 28, 1860.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NORWICH & Worcester Railroad Company are hereby notified that a special meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in Norwich, on the 10th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive and consider the act of the Legislature in reference to the change of time of holding the annual meeting of said Company; also to take into consideration and authorize the issue of Bonds securing the same by a mortgage on the road, property and franchise of the Company.

Per order of the Board of Directors.

EDWARD T. CLAPP, Clerk.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-avenue. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $500 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice Pres'ts.
CHAS. MILES, }

JULY INTEREST, 1860.—GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, June 29, 1860.—By order of the Board of Trustees, interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of five per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums above $500, payable on and after the third Monday of July next. Interest not drawn will be carried to the credit of depositors, and draw interest accordingly.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
W. H. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
J. S. DICKERSON, }

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. CO., No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, N. Y., June 29, 1860.

THE STOCKHOLDERS, BONDHOLDERS and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified that a meeting of all interested will be held at this office on FRIDAY, the 6th day of July next, at 1 o'clock P. M. The object of this meeting will be to propose a reorganization of the Company, and it is important that a full attendance should be had.

A. B. BRITTIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

JOHN CASTREE, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick, open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. $205,271 36 was received from 3 674 depositors during the last year. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before July 20, draw interest from July 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway.

ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE TUESDAY, July 10, will draw interest the same as if deposited 1st of July.

BANK OPEN DAILY, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARREN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NO. 2 New-Bowery, corner of Chatham-st. Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 4 to 5 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. All sums deposited on or before July 20, draw interest from July 1. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

FLORIDA INTEREST OF 1st JULY, 1860.—The Interest Coupons of 1st proximo upon the Bonds of the State of Florida, and upon the Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 38 William-st.

CHARLES H. AUSTIN, Treasurer of Florida.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) due Jan. 1, 1860, are requested to call at the office of BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, No. 24 Beaver-st., and are notified that the agreement in reference to those coupons will be carried into effect on and after July 2, 1860.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE INTEREST due 1st July next, in this City, on the Bonds of the City of Quincy, Ill., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 104 Broadway.

ATWOOD & CO.

New-York, June 28, 1860.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF the first mortgage bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) due 1st July, 1860, are requested to present them on and after the 2d prox., at the office of BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, No. 24 Beaver-st.

[illegible] BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1860.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and the Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, July 10, 1860. Polls open from [illegible] to 1 o'clock.

[illegible], Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—[illegible] Coupons of the Third Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of [illegible], will be paid at the Treasurer's Office on and after MONDAY, July 2. W. H. [illegible], Treasurer.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of this road, due July 1, will be paid on presentation, by Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

THE COUPONS OF [illegible] COUNTY, Ohio, bonds, due July 1, 1860, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date. [illegible]

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—[illegible]

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1860, ON STATE of [illegible] will be paid by [illegible], No. 33 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Wall-st.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE INCREASED capital stock of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company are requested to make their payments at the office of the Company without delay. The books will be opened for the purpose until the 8th inst.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Sec'y.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price-current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

THE FOLLOWING ELEVEN NOTES (SEE below,) having been obtained of us under a wrong statement and without consideration, all persons are forbid negotiating them as the payment will be resisted.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1860.

GROSSINGER & WIGAND.

Feb. 1, 1860—5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 months after date.

Amounts—$102 55, $103 05, $103 55, $104 05, $104 55, $105 05, $105 55, $106 05, $106 55, $107 05, $107 55.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500, and five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

JOHN CASTREE, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1860.

HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company who have not availed themselves of the proposals of Dec. 16 last for extending the same, will please do so without delay.

Those holders who do not intend doing so, will oblige the Company by giving the undersigned notice at their earliest convenience. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

LOAN WANTED.—WANTED, ON BOND AND mortgage, $25,000 (at 6½ per cent. per annum) on two large brick stores in the lower part of the City, worth $40,000; title undoubted. Address the subscriber, at his office, 16 Wall-st. B. F. SAWYER, Att'y.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that the limited copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of BOWERS, BEECKMAN & BRADFORD, Jr., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All the general partners except FRANK C. HUNTINGTON, who retires, are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1860.

S. D. BRADFORD, Special Partner.

HENRY BOWERS, Jr.,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
S. D. BRADFORD, Jr.,
FRANK C. HUNTINGTON,
H. BEECKMAN GRAHAM,
} General Partners.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that we, SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, of West Roxbury, in the State of Massachusetts, HENRY BOWERS, Jr., of Yonkers, in Westchester county, in the state of New-York, GILBERT L. BEECKMAN and HENRY BEECKMAN GRAHAM, both of the City of New-York, and SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr., of Astoria, Queen's county, and State of New-York, whose several places of residence, at the present time, are as above stated, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, for the procurement and sale of Domestic Dry Goods, and other Merchandise, on Commission, and for dealing in merchandise generally upon commission, or otherwise, in the City of New-York.

That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is "BOWERS, BEECKMAN & BRADFORD, Jr."

That the said SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, of West Roxbury, is the special partner, and has contributed TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS in cash to the common stock and capital of the said limited partnership, and that the several other persons above named are the general partners.

That the said limited partnership is to commence on the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and is to continue until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1860.

S. D. BRADFORD.
HENRY BOWERS, Jr.,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
S. D. BRADFORD, Jr.,
H. BEECKMAN GRAHAM.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT A LIMITED partnership, according to the provisions of the statute, has been formed by JOHN RANDALL, THEODORE W. RILEY, HENRY CHAUNCEY, EGISTO P. FABBRI and FREDERICK CHAUNCEY, all residing in the City of New-York, and JOHN KNOWER, residing in the City of Albany.

The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is FABBRI & CHAUNCEY.

The general nature of the business to be transacted is the importing and exporting of merchandise from and to the West Coast of South America and other places.

The special partners are:

1. THEODORE W. RILEY, who has contributed to the capital or common stock two hundred thousand dollars.

2. JOHN RANDALL, who has contributed to the capital or common stock one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

3. HENRY CHAUNCEY, who has contributed to the capital or common stock one hundred thousand dollars.

4. JOHN KNOWER, who has contributed to the capital or common stock fifty thousand dollars.

The partnership commences the 1st day of July, 1860, and will terminate at the expiration of five years from that date.

The principal place of business will be the City of New-York.

Witness our hands this 29th day of June, 1860.

E. P. FABBRI,
FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
General Partners.
THEODORE W. RILEY,
JOHN RANDALL,
HENRY CHAUNCEY,
JOHN KNOWER,
Special Partners.

NOTICE.—Mr. E. P. FABBRI has this day withdrawn from our firm. JOHN RANDALL & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1860.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between EDWIN SAUNDERS and IRA DIMOCK, under the firm of E. SAUNDERS & CO., New-York, and DIMOCK & SAUNDERS, Paterson, N. J., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

E. SAUNDERS (having purchased Mr. Dimock's interest) will continue the manufacture of all descriptions of sewing silks, more particularly "Patent Machine Twist" for sewing machines and tailors' use, under the style of E. SAUNDERS & CO., Paterson, N. J.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1860.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of CHAS. STARR & SON, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

The affairs of the concern will be settled by CHAS. A. STARR, who will continue the business, at No. 117 Fulton-st., on his own account.

CHARLES STARR.
CHAS. A. STARR.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.

MR. EDWARD MOTT ROBINSON, LATE of New-Bedford, this day becomes a partner in our house, in New-York and San Francisco, and the interests of Messrs. J. E. ROLLINSON and CORNELIUS COMSTOCK cease from and after this date.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1860.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

MR. THOMAS L. HALLETT, MR. C. H. WESTFELD and Mr. C. G. RAMSAY this day become partners in our business, which will hereafter be conducted under the firm of GEORGE WESTFELD, HALLETT & CO.

GEORGE WESTFELD & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.

MR. GEORGE W. DUBUISSON HAS THIS day retired from our firm.

JUNE 30, 1860. CAMPBELL, HALL & CO.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

MASSER'S
FIVE MINUTE
ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
As Improved for 1860,
WITH STAMPED IRON COVERS AND BOTTOMS—TINNED.

The only Freezer known which is constructed on true Scientific principles.

The Cheapest, Best and most Economical; requiring less ice and less labor than any other, being at the same time the most durable in structure, and most certain in its operations.

Sole Agent for the United States.

E. KETCHAM & CO.,
Manufacturers of Japanned and Planished Tin Ware,
No. 289 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE OLD JAVA COFFEE POT.

HOTEL COFFEE BOILER—BARTLETT'S Patent—is decidedly the best coffee pot in use. [illegible] yet simple construction, it preserves and distills the rich aroma, and thus secures the full flavor of the berry, thereby making better coffee with [illegible] The highest premium, a silver medal, was awarded [illegible] the Old Java Coffee Pot, by the American Institute, [illegible] BARTLETT & LESLEY, [illegible] Broadway.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR,

With FILTER and WATER-COOLER combined, is the best self-ventilating Provision Preserver in the World.

BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Sole Manufacturers,
No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

STOP AND REFLECT BEFORE YOU [illegible] GRIFFIN & NOYES [illegible] Patent [illegible] are recommended by all who have used them; they save 50 per cent in ice, and do not [illegible] Take one home and try it. For sale by all hardware and house-furnishing stores. F. STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE, HEAD-QUARTERS,

No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 118 6th-av., between 8th and 9th-sts.

CUT GLASS MANUFACTURERS.—TURNER & LANE, Nos. 62 and 64 Duane-st. A general assortment of Cut and Pressed Glassware, Coal Oil Globes and Chimneys, Gas Shades, &c.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 65 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1860.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. (6) for six months, payable on and after July 2. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The President and Directors of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of Three and a half per cent. for the current six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the 6th day of July.

(Signed) W. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., June 12, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of July, during the hours of business at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 2 to 7 o'clock P. M.

Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company have to-day declared a dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, on the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July, will be paid to the depositors on and after Monday, July 16.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of the depositors as principal.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.

PETER CREBAR, Accountant.

DIVIDEND.—EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 69 WALL-ST.—New-York, July 2, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.

Stockholders who have not surrendered their old certificates of stock will be required to do so at the time of receiving the dividend. By order.

THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

52ND DIVIDEND BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held THIS DAY, it was resolved that a Dividend of TEN (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after July 2, out of the profits of the last 6 months, leaving a balance of said earnings, 5 5-8 per cent., which is added to the surplus fund. The Transfer Book will be closed to said date.

By order of the Board.

June 18, 1860. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL Interest, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on such sums as are entitled thereto, will be payable on and after the 20th July. Interest not drawn will be credited the depositors, and bear interest as principal. Bank open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN,
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary. President.

ATLANTIC BANK OF BROOKLYN.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th instant, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW YORK, June 26, 1860.—A semi-annual Dividend of three and one half per cent. (3½) on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 6th of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INS. CO., No. 84 Wall-st., New-York, June 30, 1860.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared from the profits of the last six months the regular semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand, leaving five per cent. of said profits to be added to the surplus fund. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 22, 1860.—A dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) on the Capital Stock of this Bank from the net earnings of the past six months will be paid the Stockholders on and after the 11th day of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of July inclusive. B. F. WARNER.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, June 27, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE FOURTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th day of July next. By order of the Board.

J. S. FOX, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 257 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 26, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 2 next.

The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 30, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one-half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on or after 2d day of July next. By order. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 22, 1860.—DIVIDEND—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 (Four) per cent., payable on and after Monday, 2d July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 3d July prox. By order. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 21, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 2d day of July. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5th. W. S. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 93 BROADWAY, (opposite Trinity Church,) NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after July 10.

J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS Canal and Banking Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders registered at the New-York agency office of M. MORGAN & SONS, No. 37 William-st., on and after Monday, August 6, 1860.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, June 30, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent., payable to the Stockholders, on and after Monday, July 9, 1860. By order of the Board.

F. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—TENTH DIVIDEND.—New-York, June 30, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th day of July. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 6th to the 16th of July inclusive.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 42 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, July 2, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW-YORK, JUNE [illegible], 1860.—The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders after the [illegible]

GEORGE [illegible], Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, New-York, June [illegible], 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the [illegible] day of July next.

[illegible] TAYLOR, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, New-York, June [illegible], 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half (3½) per cent. has been this day declared, payable on Monday, July 9. The Transfer Books will be closed till that date.

[illegible] SEYMOUR, Cashier.

[illegible] BANK, New-York, June [illegible], 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE half per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the [illegible] day of July. By order of the Board.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, BROOKLYN.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

[illegible] C. DISBROW, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. W. M. DUNSHEE, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have declared a dividend of three and a half (3½) per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable on and after the [illegible]

O. H. SCRIBNER, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 2.

R. V. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.
HANOVER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on demand, at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

B. S. WALCOTT, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.

THE PARK BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 29, 1860—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of Four per cent., out of the profits of the last six months, has this day been declared by this Bank, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 10th of July, 1860. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th July inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 153 Bowery, New-York, July 3, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 10th day of July. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

TUESDAY, July 3, 1860.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of two (2) per cent. has been declared by THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, payable, on and after the 16th inst., at the office of Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of eight per cent. payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst., to which date the transfer books will remain closed.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A half per cent has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office, No. 67 Wall-st.

EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, July 3, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK.—NEW-YORK, JULY 3, 1860.—A Dividend of Five per cent. (5) on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.

These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee Co., N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia.

The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.

Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.

In skin diseases—even in confirmed leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.

Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:—Prof. EMMONS. T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., of Albany; JAS. MCNAUGHTON, M. D., of Albany; EDWARD SPRING, M. D., of New York; Dr. H. CAMPBELL, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. SHULLER, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhœa of several years standing, which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."

Dr. S. P. WHITE read a paper on the subject of these Waters before the Academy of Physicians, in the City of New-York, in which he states that the waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant, and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted are: Chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa; chronic dysentery; chronic diuresis; chronic cystitis; diabetes; cases of passive hemorrhage, such as Purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fever; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœas, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent, and less apt, by continued use, to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in those forms of dyspepsia connected with an alkaline condition of the stomach, as in pyrosis, or water-brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of colica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and humid asthma, chronic ophthalmia, (externally,) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throats, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhœa and gleet; and also in piles.

When taken internally a wine-glassful of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.

Other testimonials from physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

No Water genuine unless procured from

H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole agent,
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings,
No. 574 Broadway, New-York.

Sold also by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511, and 756 Broadway, and by THOS. T. GREEN, corner 14th-st. and Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.

COUNTERPARTS OF THE PATENT IMPERIAL, EUROPEAN and COLLEGIATE SEALS are upon each wrapper around TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and every package is accompanied by a book of 124 pages, replete with the most invaluable information. To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening; on Sundays from 11 till 2. Triesemar No. 1 effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life, its invigorating powers are astonishing. Triesemar No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copaiva and cubebs have been administered. Triesemar No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or other deleterious mineral. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2, and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Single case, $3; 4 cases in 1, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9. Forwarded by Dr. BARROW, on receiving a remittance, from No. 194 Bleecker-st., N. Y. Consultations from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sunday, 11 to 2. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.

See advertisement thus headed under Miscellaneous.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. Should be read by all persons previous to marriage.—Medical Gazette. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Separate consulting rooms.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal Weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED, confidentially, at his office, No. 19 Duane-st. 25 years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra; seminal weakness; impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office, as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM.—Published for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., [illegible] Cure by one who cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, [illegible], Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE [illegible] Dr. HUNTER [illegible] Division-st., New-York City [illegible] Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, [illegible] in the shortest time, without [illegible] or change in diet, drink, exposure, or business. [illegible] the blood, as if the [illegible] remedy in use. [illegible] It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. [illegible] of early abuse [illegible] [illegible] remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

THE TALENT

Of the most eminent European artists is employed in illustrating the new edition of that practical medical work,

HUMAN FRAILTY,

Or, Physiological Researches, just issued from the press. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from imprudences, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa, by the Patentee's newly-constructed microscope, with powerful lenses. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesmar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York, where he may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8 in the evening. Sundays from 11 till 2. The book is also sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, &c. 20th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed also, free of postage, by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., also Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 9.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

AGGRAVATED CASES OF CHRONIC, organic and nervous complaints, female derangements and irregularities, paralysis, rheumatism, stiff joints, contracted muscles, weak backs and aching sides, speedily cured by Drs. PHELPS, Medical and Surgical Electricians, No. 66 West 13th-st., near 6th-av. Also, Electrical Baths, for mercurial and skin diseases. Consultations free. Charges moderate.

LA FLOR DEL UCAYALI—THE GREAT NEW French remedy against nervous debility, seminal losses and weakness, can only be had genuine, at $3 per bottle, at Dr. LACOSTE'S Private Medical Rooms, No. 513 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, where the best exclusively French treatment of secret diseases and female complaints can be found. All French preparations, safes, &c., for sale. Medicines, &c., by express and mail.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the Third Article of the First Title of the Fifth Chapter of the Second Part of the Revised Statutes.—EDWARD B. BENNETT, of the village of Gloversville, in the County of Fulton, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published May 16, 1860. The creditors of said insolvent are required to appear before Hon. JOHN STEWART, County Judge of the County of Fulton, pursuant to an order of said Judge, at his office, in the village of Johnstown, in said County of Fulton, on the 4th day of August, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts pursuant to the prayer of his petition.—Dated May 14, 1860.

McINTYRE FRASER,
Attorney for said Insolvent.

my16-law10wW*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an Insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. GEORGE W. AINSWORTH, of the town of Saratoga Springs, of the county of Saratoga, N. Y., an Insolvent debtor. Notice first published JUNE 22, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. John W. Crane, County Judge of the county of Saratoga, and his office in the town of Saratoga Springs, on the 22d day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

JNO. C. HULBERT, Att'y for Insolvent.
jy4-law-11w. Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, attorney-at-law, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of B. ACKERMAN & BROTHER, No. 154 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 3, 1860.

GILBERT F. ACKERMAN, } Executors.
JAMES H. BRUSH, }
law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS MASTERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at her residence at the Mansion House, Hicks-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated Jan. 3, 1860.

HELEN R. MASTERSON, Executrix.
ja11-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIJAH B LOOMIS, late of the City of New-York, printer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of W. D. SALISBURY, No. 16 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1860.

WILLIAM D. SALISBURY, } Executors.
ja11-law6mW* CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL BURCHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, Third-avenue, corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1860.

ISABELLA BURCHILL,
mh21-law6mW* Administratrix.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch, New-York,
Importers and manufacturers of all kinds of Builders' Hardware and Locksmith Materials.

Locks of the best quality.
Heavy Silver-plated Door Knobs.
Plated name and number Plates.
Safe Night-latches for Front Doors.
And every variety of articles adapted for first-class dwellings.
Improved Wire Door-springs.
Green and gas house Tile, Gas Retorts, Fire-brick, &c., at the lowest cash prices.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply, personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the undersigned, at No. 72 Norfolk-st., in behalf of the School Officers of the 13th Ward, until WEDNESDAY, July 16, at noon, for painting, graining and varnishing the wood work, walls and furniture of Grammar School No. 4, of said Ward.

Also, for the alteration and fitting up the 3d and 4th floors in the west wing of said building, for Class-rooms, and to put in new sliding-doors in the Primary Department, in accordance with the plans and specifications to be seen as above.

The proposals must be distinct and separate. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required of the contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposed offers, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ENEAS ELLIOT,
LEWIS WITHINGTON,
ALONZO G. REYNOLDS,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th of July, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for painting the interior walls of Ward School house No. 45, and the interior of Primary School-house No. 19, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so. THOMAS CHEVETY,
Chairman Board School Officers XVIth Ward.
AUGUSTUS C. BOGRAHM, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

STEAM AND WATER GAUGES, &c., &c.

STEAM ENGINES from 4 to 100 horse power, both NEW and SECOND HAND, constantly on hand and for SALE, with or without Boilers. Also, BOILERS, both NEW and SECOND HAND.

STEAM and WATER GAUGES, INDICATORS, LUBRICATORS, LOW-WATER ALARMS, &c., &c., &c.

Also, WIRE ROPE, for various purposes.

CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE UPRIGHT STEAM BOILER, 30 inches diameter, 4½ feet high, in good order; four large copper vats, [illegible] feet long, [illegible] feet wide, [illegible] feet deep, nearly new; a lot of steam pipe coil; and the building to rent suitable for any boiling or any manufacturing business, been used for dyeing business, supplied with Ridgewood water, in good location; two lots of ground attached; five minutes walk from Peck-slip Ferry, South side, Williamsburgh. Apply [illegible] morning from 7 to 9 A. M. Apply to [illegible] Rodney-st., cor. Marcy-av. A good yard dog for sale.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER.—[illegible] Saves thirty per cent in fuel, [illegible] BOARDMAN, No. 102 Broadway, New-York.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-ST., N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL	[illegible]
ASSETS	[illegible]

HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

EXCURSIONS,
TO HARLEM,
MOTT HAVEN, MELROSE,
MORRISANIA, TREMONT,
FORDHAM and HIGH BRIDGE.
Steamers
SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. Moody,
SYLVAN GROVE,
Capt. Longstreet,
Leave

HARLEM.	PECK-SLIP.
6:00—A. M.	7:00—A. M.
7:00—A. M.	8:00—A. M.
8:00—A. M.	9:15—A. M.
9:00—A. M.	10:15—A. M.
10:30—A. M.	11:00—A. M.
1:00—P. M.	2:15—P. M.
2:00—P. M.	3:15—P. M.
3:00—P. M.	4:15—P. M.
4:15—P. M.	5:15—P. M.
5:15—P. M.	6:15—P. M.
6:15—P. M.	7:15—P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts. each way.
FARE SIX CENTS.
Twenty Tickets for One Dollar.
Steamboats to High Bridge, and Stages to all the above villages on the arrival of each boat.
J. N. WATSON, Secretary.

FARE 50 CENTS.
To Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
Steamer DANIEL DREW
leaves Jay-st. Pier, landing at 30th-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.
Length, 166 feet; 16 feet beam, 4 feet hold, two high-pressure Engines and Locomotive Boiler; draft of water 21 inches completely fitted and furnished for passengers. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 23, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.
Flushing, 7 45 stop. at College Point.
Enoch Dean, 9 00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 1 10 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean, 3 00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 5 15 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.

RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.
Flushing, 9 30 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean, 1 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 4 00 stopping at College Point.
Dean, 5 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 6 45 stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. D. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, July 1, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 1, 3½ P. M.
Monday, July 2, 3 P. M.	Monday, July 2, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 3, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, July 3, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 4, 8 A. M.	Wed'day, July 4, 3 P. M.
Wed'day, July 4, 6½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 4, 8 P. M.
Th'day, July 5, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 5, 7 A. M.
Friday, July 6, 4 P. M.	Friday, July 6, 7 A. M.
Sat'day, July 7, (connecting with Laura for Red Bank only) 3 P. M.	Saturday, July 7, 7 A. M.
Sunday, July 8, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 7, 3 P. M. (Laura will leave R. B. and connect with H. L., 7th, 3 P. M.)
Monday, July 9, (connecting with Laura for Red Bank only) 3 P. M.	Monday, July 9, 7 A. M. (Laura will leave R. B.) connecting with H. L., 9th, 3 P. M.)
Tuesday, July 10, 3½ A. M.	

The LAURA will connect with this boat for the Ocean House and Long Branch passengers to Pleasure Bay; fare 35 cents. Way fare on the River 10 cents.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT AND LONG BRANCH. The Steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. COLLINS, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Sunday R. B. J'y 1, 7 A. M.	Sunday, R. B. J'y, 1, 3½ P. M.
Monday, July 2, 7½ A. M.	Monday, July 2, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 3, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 3, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, July 4, 7 A. M.	Wednesd'y, July 4, 5 P. M.
Thursday, July 5, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, July 5, 3½ P. M.
Friday, July 6, 8½ A. M.	Friday, July 6, 4 P. M.
Saturday, July 7, 9 A. M.	Saturday, July 7, 11 A. M.
Saturday, July 7, 3 P. M.	Sunday, July 8, 5 P. M.
Monday, July 9, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, July 10, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 10, 11½ P. M.	

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven, and Red Bank. Fare 35 cents. Way Fare on the River, 10 cents.

FOURTH OF JULY ON THE HARLEM RIVER.—The steamers EMILY, TIGER and TAUMTELER will leave their wharf at Harlem for High Bridge every half hour during the day, and for the Ceadury House, (225th-st.,) near King's Bridge, hourly, touching each way at Macomb's Dam, Tomlinson's Woods, Morris Dock and Fordham Landing, and connecting with the steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE, which leave Peck-slip and Harlem every hour throughout the day. The 3d-av. cars arrive and leave the steamboat landing every five minutes. Fare, for any distance either way, 6 cents. Fare through, via Sylvan Shore and Sylvan Grove to Peck-slip, or 3d-av. cars to the Astor House, 12 cents.

The above route affords a novel, cheap and beautiful excursion up the Harlem, and under the arches of the High Bridge.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—The commodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt P. S. Hoffmire, having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks on SUNDAY, July 1, and every day during the season except Saturdays, leaving James-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on Board, also refreshments. Bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier on and after SATURDAY, June 23, daily, at 8:30 A. M., connecting at 30th-st. pier; returning to the City at 6:30. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any other point west, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 50 cents.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. Until July 9th, the steamer ALICE PRICE will leave foot of Robinson st., (north side) daily, at 6¾ A. M., and 3½ P. M.—See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamboat OREGON, Capt. C. F. King, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., connecting with Hudson and Boston Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield and North Adams, and steamer P. G. COFFIN for Albany. N. B.—The OREGON does not tow.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, Caldwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos st.) and 30th-st.

STEAMER BROADWAY LEAVES PIER foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Fare to Yonkers, 10 cents; Dobbs Ferry and Hastings, 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPOINT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. Havens, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 32 James' Slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 6 o'clock. Will leave Sag Harbor July 4, at 6 P. M., instead of 4.

FOR NORWALK.—THE STEAMER CONFIDENCE leaves foot of Catharine-st. EVERY DAY, at 3 o'clock, for Norwalk, touching at Whitestone and City Island. Returning, leaves Norwalk every day, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare to Norwalk, 50c.; to Whitestone and City Island, 25 cents.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSEON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 10th (Amos) st. at 9½, 12½, 3½; Spring st., 9¾, 12¾, 3¾; Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock.)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

FOR LAKE MAHOPAC AND MOHEGAN.—Fare from New-York to Mohegan $1; to Mahopac, $1 25. The AURORA leaves Jay-st., Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, connecting with Express line of Stages at Peekskill.

THE STEAMER GREAT EASTERN.—THE steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMS, will leave Fulton Market-slip EVERY DAY, at 2½ o'clock P. M., until further notice, to take passengers to visit the steamship *Great Eastern*. Fare 6 cents.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50, Deck, $1.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR PERTH AMBOY.—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier no. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

REMOVALS.

JUNE 27TH.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
HAVE REMOVED
THEIR WHOLESALE BUSINESS
TO
Nos. 380 and 382 BROADWAY,
Corner of White-st.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by letter.

EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION
TO
HARLEM.
Steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE
leave
PECK-SLIP
every hour from 7 A. M. to 8.15 P. M.
HARLEM
every hour from 6 A. M. to 7.15 P. M.,
Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way.
FARE SIX CENTS.
Steamboats to High Bridge,
Stages for Mott Haven, Melrose,
Morrisania, Fremont and
West Farms,
will meet each boat at Harlem.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD.
FOURTH OF JULY, 1860.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold on the 3d and 4th of July
FOR PHILADELPHIA,
For the 9 and 11 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. trains only. Returning from Philadelphia on the 4th, 5th and 6th, in any of the way trains of the Philadelphia and Trenton, and New-Jersey Railroad, or Camden and Amboy lines, commencing with the afternoon trains of the 4th of July. Fare $4. From Newark, $3 50.

Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, New-Brunswick and Millstone. Increased accommodation given in all the regular trains, and Excursion Tickets sold on the 3d and 4th of July for any place on the New-Jersey and Millstone Railroads, good to return on or before the 6th of July, in any of the way-trains, as follows:

Newark and New-York, both ways	$0 40
Elizabeth and New-York, both ways	0 60
Rahway and New-York, both ways	0 60
New-Brunswick and New-York, both ways	1 00
Millstone and New-York, both ways	1 25
Millstone and Newark, both ways	1 00
Millstone and Elizabeth, both ways	0 75
Millstone and Rahway, both ways	0 75

☞ New Brunswick Excursion Tickets, good for returning, either way, in the Philadelphia trains on the above days, except 7 A. M. and 9 P. M.

☞ On the 4th of July an additional train will leave Newark for New-York at 9 P. M., returning at 9:30, and the 12 midnight train for New-York will be extended to Rahway.

☞ Excursion Tickets sold at the stations only. ☞

An extra train will leave New-Brunswick for Millstone at 12:25 P. M. Returning to New-Brunswick at 7:30 P. M.

JAMES W. WOODRUFF,
Assistant Superintendent N. J. R.
JERSEY CITY, June 16, 1860.

1776. GRAND 1860.
FOURTH OF JULY
EXCURSION
AROUND STATEN ISLAND.
The large, swift and magnificent steamer
RIP VAN WINKLE,
Capt. M. SHERMAN,

Leaving Amos-st. 11:15 A. M., Spring-st. 11:30, Harrison-st. 11:35, Pier No. 3 North River 11:45, and Peck-slip at 12 o'clock. Returning lands at Harrison-st.

Passengers will have an opportunity of witnessing the GRAND REGATTA of New-Boats off the Battery on her return in the afternoon, as well as of beholding the beautiful Villas, Sloping Lawns, and Superb Residences on Staten Island, and a view of Forts Hamilton, Tompkins, and Lafayette.

Passing through the Sound, Kill-von-Kull, and Newark Bay, the following interesting localities can be seen: New-Brighton, Newark, Bergen Point, Elizabethport, Port Richmond, Rossville, and the ancient towns of Perth and South Amboy. Going through the Narrows a magnificent view can be had of the Atlantic Ocean and the Highlands of Neversink.

A splendid band of music will accompany the Excursion.

Tickets for the round trip 50 cents.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.
The Superb Floating Palace
COMMONWEALTH,
Of the Stonington Line, accompanied by a
SPLENDID FULL MILITARY BAND, 25 in NUMBER,
AS WELL AS COTILLION MUSIC,
Will make an excursion down New-York Bay, through the Narrows, to Sandy Hook and the Atlantic Ocean, Leaving her Pier, No. 18 N. R., (foot of Courtland-st.,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE COMMONWEALTH will not stop at any other Pier, but the splendid steamer RED JACKET will convey passengers to her, (free of charge,) leaving South 8d-st., Williamsburgh, at 9 A. M.; foot of 10th-st., E. R., at 9:15 A. M.; Peck-Slip, at 9:30 A. M.; and Spring-st. N. R., at 9:45 A. M.

TICKETS FOR THE EXCURSION, 50 CENTS.

FOURTH JULY.
EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Giving a beautiful sail down the Lower Bay, a railroad trip through Monmouth County, and sea bathing at Long Branch, with six hours at the beach, and a return sunset sail to the City.

The large and splendid steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE will make the above excursion, leaving Christopher-st. Wharf at 8 o'clock A. M. Robinson-st. at 8¼ A. M., and Pier No. 3 North River at 8½ A. M., returning at sundown. Tickets for the excursion, $1; children under 12 years of age, half price; for which, apply at the office of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, corner of Fulton and Church sts., or on board the boat. Music on the boat.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION
FOR THE MILLION!
FARE ONLY SIX CENTS!
For a sail down the Bay to the south side of Staten Island, touching at Tompkinsville, Stapleton and Clifton. This sail affords one of the finest views in the world.

From the hilltops of Staten Island, the view of the Bay, Harbor and Ocean, with the surrounding scenery, is unsurpassed.

Take Staten Island ferry-boat, foot of Whitehall-st., next to the Battery. They leave every half hour from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M., connecting with the Staten Island Railroad.

CHEAP FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION
TO THE NORTH SIDE OF STATEN ISLAND.
FARE ONLY 6 CENTS.
For a splendid sale on the Bay, stopping at New-Brighton, Sailors' Snug Harbor, Factoryville and Port Richmond.

Boats leave New-York every hour from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., from Steamboat Pier foot of Whitehall-st., East River side of the Battery.

Leave Staten Island from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Night boat at 9 P. M.; fare 12 cents.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region, commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, 69 Wall-st.

ENCAMPMENT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.
STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.
During the encampment of this well-known and justly celebrated Regiment, trains will run direct every half hour of the day, from Vanderbilt's Landing to the Encampment Station. The Regiment will parade and the Band perform at frequent intervals between the hours of 6 A. M. and 9 P. M. Fare from New-York to the Encampment Station, 20 cents.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.
STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains will run over the road every hour during the day, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., (excepting at 12 M.) No excursion in the vicinity of New-York affords a more beautiful ride. Fare through from New-York only 25 cents. Tickets can be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 2 Bowling-green, at the ferry, or at the depot on the island.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION,
VIA. CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.
By 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. lines, from Pier No. 1, N. R. Tickets $4, good to return on or before Friday, July 6, in any of the lines except the 6 P. M.
IRA BLISS.
Agent.

EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
VIA
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
Societies, Churches, Sunday-schools, &c., desirous of forming excursion parties to the above delightful watering place, will be dealt with on very liberal terms on application at the Company's Office corner of Fulton and Church sts.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS ON FOURTH JULY OVER LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—An Excursion Train will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock, WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 4.
RUNNING THROUGH TO GREENPORT,
omitting all stops west of Hicksville, (except Jamaica,) Also omitting Jerusalem, Holbrook, Waverley, Bellport, Jamesport, Cutchogue and Hermitage, arriving at Greenport about noon.

Returning, leave Greenport at half past 4 o'clock, P. M., omitting some stops as above, and reaching Brooklyn early in the evening.
FARE FOR THE EXCURSION, ONE DOLLAR,
To all Points out and back.

An EXCURSION TRAIN will also leave Greenport for Brooklyn, at 4.50 A. M., and running on the time of the Express Train, and making its stops, arriving in Brooklyn, at 9.20 A. M. Returning, leave Brooklyn at 3.30 P. M., making the stops of the Express Train going East.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION, ONE DOLLAR,
From all Points to Brooklyn and back.
FIRE-WORKS IN THE CITY!

EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold on the Mail Train for Brooklyn, at North Islip, and all points West, and on the 4.10 A. M. Syosset Train, coming to Brooklyn at half the Regular Fare.

Returning, leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for North Islip, and all intermediate stations, (Syosset excepted,) at 11½ o'clock, P. M., giving an opportunity to those in the country to witness the splendid display of Fireworks in New-York and Brooklyn, and reach home the same evening.

Trains will run as follows on the Fourth of July: Leave Brooklyn, South Ferry, at 8 A. M., Excursion Train to Greenport, at reduced fare, omitting stops as above; 9 A. M. Train to Syosset; 10 A. M. Mail Train to Greenport; 3 30 P. M. Express Train to Greenport; 4 P. M. Train to Hempstead; 4 30 P. M. Train to Syosset; 6.46 P. M. Train to Jamaica; 11½ P. M. Train to North Islip. Regular Fare on all Trains except the above Excursion Trains. A. H. PALMER, Agent.

WHERE IS FLUSHING?—THIS QUESTION is probably asked a score of times every day, in this City, by persons who have frequently heard of the place, without the remotest idea of its locality. Flushing, then, is the first village above Astoria, on the Long Island shore, at the head of a beautiful bay, which puts out from the East River above Hurlgate, before you reach Throg's Point on the Sound. Excursions are made there daily. See advertisement of Flushing, College Point and New-York Steam Ferry Company.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, commencing July 5. The substantial steamer HERO, Capt. Hancox, will leave Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock, Spring-st. at 8:15, Amos-st. Pier at 8:25, Peck-slip at 8:40, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 9 A. M.; returning by 4 P. M., landing at Pier No. 4, Robinson and Spring sts. Fishing tackle, bait, dinner, &c., provided. Fare 50 cents.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION—TO NEWBURGH AND WEST POINT.—Take the HENDRIK HUDSON, the largest and the only boat that will give you four and five hours at Newburgh and West Point. Nyers' Band. Refreshments on board. Leave Chambers-st., 8; Spring, 8:15; Amos, 8:30, and 30th-st. at 8:45 A. M. Returning, leave Newburgh at 4 P. M., arriving in New-York about 8 P. M. Fare, 75 cents for the round trip.

FOR COZZENS', WEST POINT, NEWBURGH and Poughkeepsie daily, by steamboat ALIDA. See advertisement in another column.

EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION
TO GLEN COVE, BAYLES DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.

The splendid new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave James-slip, East River, 9 A. M., 10th-st. 9.15, for the above landings. Returning, leave Roslyn 3.30, Glenwood 3.35 Glen Cove 4, Sands Point 4.20, Great Neck 4.35, Bayles Dock 4.45, arriving in New York at 6 P. M., affording one of the finest sails out of New-York. Fare, each way, 25 cents.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION—GREAT EASTERN—REGATTA.—The commodious steamer ALICE PRICE will make an excursion to the *Great Eastern* and to view the grand Regatta, leaving Robinson-st. THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock; Spring-st., 11¼; Amos-st., 11½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 11¾; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 12; and Peck-slip at 12¼ o'clock, giving passengers a magnificent view of the *Great Eastern*, also the Regatta and the Bay and Harbor of New-York. Fare for the whole, 25 cents.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—THE steamer ISLAND CITY will leave pier foot of Oliver-st., East River, on WEDNESDAY, July 4, at 9.30 A. M., for Mamaroneck, touching at Whitestone, City Island, David's Island and New-Rochelle. Returning, leaves Mamaroneck at 4 P. M. Fare 25 cents each way.

EXCURSIONS.—THE WELL-KNOWN STEAMER RED JACKET is now open for excursion engagements, on reasonable terms. Apply to J. H. GHALSTED, on Steamer *Wyoming*, Pier No. 2 North River.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FOURTH OF JULY PROGRAMME.—The Joint Committee appointed by the Common Council to make suitable arrangements to celebrate the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence have the honor to submit the following:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1860.
General Orders—No. 3.

The Division will parade on the Fourth of July next, to celebrate the Anniversary of our National Independence.

The Division line will be formed in 14th-st., with the right on Broadway at 8 o'clock A. M., and will be reviewed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Brigadier-General Yates will detail a detachment of artillery to be stationed in Union Park to fire the Governor's salute.

Brigadier-General Hall will detail an escort for the Commander-in-Chief to report to the General at a quarter before 8 o'clock, at such point as he may designate.

The marching salute will take place in front of the City Hall, at 10 o'clock A. M. The line of march will be down Broadway, and through Chambers-st. to the east gate of the Park, 14th st., Broadway, and the line of march from curb are designated as the parade-grounds of the Division during the parade and review. By order of Major-General Sandford.

General Sandford will also direct a national salute to be fired from the Battery at sunrise, and also at noon.

A Grand Regatta will take place off the Battery, under the supervision of the Special Committee. Entrance to all races free. The races to be three miles, to start from the Judge's boat moored a little South of Castle Garden, from thence to the stake-boat placed opposite Pier No 4 North River, the boats to turn from East to West thence to a stake boat placed between Governor's Island and the Battery, turning from West to East and repeating back to the place of starting, coming in between the Judge's boat and the barge occupied by the Joint Special Committee of the Common Council. The races to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Robertson's will fill the intervals between the Races by playing some of their finest selections.

The following Races will take place.

1 Race for nineteen-feet working boats, spritsail, *without rudder or oars*, nothing to be used outside. Prizes: 1st, $30; 2d, $15.

1 Race for row-boats; six-oared, clinker-built boats, of any length. This race exclusively for amateur oarsmen, with or without coxswain. First prize, silver trumpet and champion pennant; second prize, a silk American ensign.

1 Race for four oared boats of any length. No restrictions. To be rowed by four men, with four oars. Prizes: 1st, $200; 2d, $75; 3d, $25.

1 Race for champion scull, for all boats of any length. No restrictions. To be rowed by one man, with one pair of sculls. Prizes: 1st, $100; 2d, $50; 3d, $25.

1 Race for seventeen feet working boats. No restrictions. To be rowed with two pairs of sculls. Prizes: 1st, 75; 2d, $40; 3d, $20.

All entries to be made on or before 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 3d of July, with the President of the New Regatta Club, Mr. Charles McCay, No. 1 Broadway, where a copy of the Rules and Regulations can be procured.

The following-named gentlemen have been selected to act as Judges of the Regatta:

J. SHERMAN BROWNELL,
JAMES E. WALSH,
CAPT. JOHN HALL,
W. H. [illegible],
[illegible]
[illegible]

The decision of the Judges will be final.

In the Evening, FIRE WORKS will be displayed, and MUSIC furnished, at the following places:

Places.	Band.
City Hall	Shelton's.
Hamilton Square	[illegible]
Madison Square	[illegible]
Tompkins Square	[illegible]
Mount Morris Square	Washington
Franklin and West Broadway	Gleitlen.
Junction of East Broadway and Grand	Hill's.
Seventh-avenue and Forty-third-street	Gessel's.
Hammersley and Houston	Washington.
Jackson Square	Schenelier's.
Murray Hill, Fourth-avenue and Fortieth-street, Thirty fourth street, between 8th and 9th avenues	Schenelier's

The owners and masters of vessels lying in port, and proprietors of hotels and public buildings are requested to display their colors on that day; the sextons are requested to ring the bells of their respective churches for an hour, at sunrise, noon and sunset. Bills therefor to be presented to the undersigned.

Drivers of vehicles are requested to avoid the line of procession, during its march.

The Civic Societies and Municipal Authorities are invited to coöperate with the Committee in furtherance of the celebration.

GILBERT M. PLATT,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
J. R. W. GENAT,
TERENCE FARLEY,
JOHN H. BRADY,
HENRY SMITH,
JOHN T HENRY,
Committee Board of Aldermen

JOHN HOGAN,
JOHN BAULCH,
ED. COSTELLO,
JOHN VANTINE,
CHAS. McCARTY,
CHAS. C. PINKNEY,
JOHN A. ALLEN,
Committee Board of Councilmen.

G. M. PLATT, Chairman Joint Committee.
B. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after MONDAY, July 2, 1860, the Dog Pound will be located at the foot of 17th-st., East River. By order of the Mayor. J. C. BURNHAM, First Marshal.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY authorized to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $3 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2:30, 4 and 6 P. M.; for White Plains and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depot;) for Croton Falls 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 5 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:15 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Summer Arrangement. Change of Time. On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1860, trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted): To New-York: Leave Sufferns at 6:40 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Leave Piermont at 6, and 7:35 A. M. and 3:40 and 8:15 P. M. From New-York: for Sufferns, 5 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; for Piermont, 5 and 9 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. On Saturdays a way passenger train will leave New-York for Piermont at 11 P. M., stopping at all stations. On Sunday night a milk and passenger train will leave Sufferns at 9 P. M., and Piermont at 10:15, arriving at New-York at 12:10. B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS, without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's Depôts, Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to trains, see Time tables.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations; Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Until the 9th of July next the steamboat ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson st. wharf (north side) EVERY DAY, except Sundays, at 6¾ A. M., and 3½ P. M. for Port Monmouth, thence by railroad to Long Branch, stopping at all intermediate towns. Leave Long Branch at 1½ A. M., and 6 P. M. On and after July 9, three trains will be run daily each way.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt-st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:35.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M. fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

4 SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S AND Herring's Patents; also two large jewelers' safes, for sale low by QUIRK BROS., No. 99 Maiden-lane, N. Y., AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON. AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY.
JURA, Capt. MOODIE. KEDAR, Capt. T. COOK.
And other magnificent and powerful steamers.
Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.

ETNA	Thursday, 12th July.
JURA	Thursday, 2d August.
AUSTRALASIAN	Thursday, 16th August.
ETNA	Thursday, 30th August.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL.
Cabin .... $80.
Steerage .... [illegible]
An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage apply to
GOODHUE, ABBELL & ELLIOT,
No. 105 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. Wotton, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail August 18.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The first-class and favorite steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. EDW. H. VAILL,
will form a semi-weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including stateroom, $5.

This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

STEAMER OF JULY 28.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
The United States Mail Steamship
VANDERBILT,
Capt. P. E. Lefevre,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, July 28, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.
First Cabin, $130. Second Cabin, $60.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Steamship ILLINOIS sails Aug. 11.

FOR HAVANA.
United States Mail Steamship Line, leaving every 20 days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well-known and splendid steamship will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, July 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 46 North River.

Bills of Lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance. Freight received on the 11th inst. For freight or passage apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

STEAMER OF JULY 14.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Joseph J. Comstock, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., at 12 M., on SATURDAY, July 14, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.

For passage, having several first-class staterooms disengaged, apply to WILLIAM H. WICKHAM,
Office on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. Comstock,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS
On the following days:

From Canal-st. wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, July 14.	TUESDAY, June 18.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25.	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Sept. 11.
	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin passage $130
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 83 Wall-st.; for passage, to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agent at Havre, JOHN PUNNETT, Esq.
Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 12 Faubourg Montmarte.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. JNO. A. POST, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, July 5, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets sold to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50. Also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates.
No charge for carriage hire in Savannah for through passengers.
Baggage checked free to all the above places.
Freight 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 7, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 5, at 4 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Geo., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, $15. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds SATURDAY, July 7.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th July. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8½ A. M.
The PERSIA will sail on the 18th July.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

FIREWORKS.

GENUINE
EDGE'S FIREWORKS,
at their Old Dépôt,
No. 424 Broadway.
Only Agency for
JAPANESE TORPEDOS,
"A Big Thing."
POWDER, PISTOLS, CAPS, &c.
ALFRED WOODHAM,
Sportsman's Dépôt,
No. 424 Broadway.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
DEPOT, NO. 47 MAIDEN-LANE.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 37 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.
Fire-crackers, Torpedoes, Joss-sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and public exhibitions, of superior quality, at less than usual prices. Address orders by mail or telegraph to GEO. B. COLEY, No. 37 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

1776.—EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS of every description warranted first quality. Dealers and town Committees supplied at the lowest prices. Orders promptly attended to.
JOHN D. ROBBINS, Agent,
No. 39 John-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager .... Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
Stage Manager .... Mr. James Simmonds.
Musical Director .... [illegible]
Scenic Artist .... [illegible]
Prompter .... Mr. T. B. Glenn.

NOVELTY AND ATTRACTION.
WEDNESDAY, July 4,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
Will be presented
A NEW BURLESQUE,
entitled
TYCOON;
Or,
YOUNG AMERICA IN JAPAN.
With new Music by Thomas Baker,
[illegible]
[illegible]
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
and
A TALENTED COMPANY.

After the farce the performance will be followed every evening with the new Burlesque of
TYCOON;
Or,
YOUNG AMERICA IN JAPAN.

PERSIMMONS, (a fast youth of modern times kept fast locked by his father, which has a tendency to make him faster) .... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
THE TYCOON, (addicted to having his own way, putting his subjects out of the way, and bringing up a wayward daughter,) .... Mr. J. JEFFERSON.
KONIAC, (a third-class spirit—i. e., a djinn, addicted to poker, a sort of settle imp—in fact, a regular Japanese Bohemian) .... Mr. J. G. Burnett.
YOUNG COON, (a relative of old Zip Coon, and nephew of Tycoon) .... Mr. James Simmonds.
CHAMBERLAIN, (Master of the Bed, one of which is always in pickle for himself,) .... Mr. C. Goodrich.
FLOXI, (keeper of the Half-way House in the clouds, consequently only a half-way spirit) .... Mr. Hurley.
Guards,
Officers of Court,
Attendants, &c.
ALLURA, (whose father, old Tycoon, cannot allure her into a distasteful match) .... Miss C. Jefferson.
BEGONIA, (a first-class spirit, addicted to falling in love with mere mortals, and receiving a mortal repulse) .... Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau.
MYRTILLA, (a pure spirit) .... Miss Hetty Warren.
FADDLE, (a young lady retained for the express purpose of administering a pill) .... Miss Ione Burke.
Amazons,
Fairies,
Female Attendants, &c., &c.

The performance will commence with the favorite farce of
SLASHER AND CRASHER.
Slasher .... Mr. JEFFERSON,
Doors open at 7½; commencing at 8 precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIS SUMMER GARDEN
CROWDED NIGHTLY,
To witness
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, DRESSES, &c., in
LALLA ROOKH,
with
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
MARIA, (Manager's Daughter)
PAUL, (a French Minstrel Boy)
EFFIE, (a Scotch Lassie)
JERUSHA, (a Yankee Girl)
} Mrs. FLORENCE
GREAT SUCCESS
of
THOSE NEW-YORK FAVORITES,
MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
TO-NIGHT,
THE AMAZONIAN MARCHES,
ZOYARA AND HER STEED,
GRAND JAPANESE DANCE,
LITTLE TOMMY.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock to; commence at 8¼ o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
On TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday,) July 4,
The magnificent military drama of
JESSIE BROWN,
in which
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
will sustain her great part of JESSIE, and Mr. DION BOURCICAULT that of the NANA SAHIB, being the fourth of their farewell nights in the United States.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors .... Messrs. G. L. Fox & J. W. Lingard
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
"Zillah; or A Tale of Washington." "Man-of-war and Privateer." "School in an Uproar." "Robinson Crusoe."
THIS EVENING, July 4,
"The Golden Eagle." "The Invisible Prince." "The Idiot Witness." "Mother Goose and the Golden Egg."

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.,
JULY FOURTH.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
BALLOON ASCENSION at 10 A. M.,
By Prof. GEO. C. WISE.
GRAND MATINEE at 2 P. M.
Mr. BEN YATES,
With a Ballet of Thirty Performers.
Miss ELLA M. WREN.
LITTLE FRED and MARTHA WREN
Will Sing some of their Comic Songs and Duets on this occasion.

JULY 4, 8 P. M.,
J. F. STRATTON'S
Unrivalled
PALACE GARDEN ORCHESTRA.
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
FIRE BALLOONS, &c., &c.,
By Messrs. J. G. & J. EDGE.
Admission 25 cents. C. V. DEFOREST, Proprietor.

ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE,
13th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.
Open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.
THIS WEEK ONLY.
Ending positively SATURDAY, July 7.
This unique and extraordinary collection of American wild animals, from the Pacific and Far West, consists of
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA-LION.
The most wonderful animal, and the only one of the kind ever seen in the Atlantic States; the
GREAT GRIZZLY BEAR, SAMPSON,
The largest bear ever seen alive; also, of a great number of
SINGING BEARS, CLIMBING BEARS, DANCING BEARS, VAULTING BEARS,
BEARS THAT TURN SUMMERSETS, &c., &c.
All of which are
PERFORMED BY OLD GRIZZLY ADAMS.
At all hours of the day and evening, especially
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., 3 AND 8 P. M.
They are fed daily at 4 o'clock P. M.
There is also a great variety of other American animals, as Lions, Wolves, Foxes, an Elk, Eagles, Quails, &c., &c.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

CARD.
TO THE CITIZENS OF CONNECTICUT.

During the past Winter the unapproachable performances at NIBLO'S GARDEN, New-York, have attracted thousands from the Land of Steady Habits, who have universally gone away delighted, not only with the superb performances given by the various members of the most extensive and talented troupe ever combined in the world, but exacted from me a positive agreement to produce the Great Circus with all its expensive and extended appurtenances in the different Prominent Towns of the State of Connecticut. I am now not only ready to accede to the wishes so expressed, but to do more, much more, having this day made an arrangement with MR. P. T. BARNUM, to add to the whole troupe of Equestrian and other Celebrities, his great Menagerie of Wild Beasts, under the control of that wonderful Trapper and popular American Hunter "Old Grizzly ADAMS," and an assurance is hereby conveyed to the People that the whole of these immense Performances and extraordinary Curiosities will positively be exhibited at one time, and under one pavilion, and for one price of admission, so that while the senses are enhanced with the grace and elegance of Zoyara, startled and delighted with the daring and style of Robinson, held captive by the thrilling and wonderful feats of the immortal Hanlons, amused by the comicalities of Joe Pentland, the Court-Jester, and other varied performances, they will also be instructed by the observation of the ferocious and apparently untamable animals still under the control of the Grey Old Man, who has traversed the solitary paths known only to the mighty Trapper, and avoided in fear even by the wily Indian himself. One great feature of this splendid Exhibition will be that its moral character shall be of the highest standing, and that all promised upon the bills will be performed, as I expect that the patronage I receive from the public hereafter will be based upon the satisfaction I give upon this tour. JAS. M. NIXON.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, July 3, 1860.

TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS OF CONNECTICUT:

As will be seen by the above card from J. M. Nixon, Esq., his Mammoth Circus, including a Star Troupe which has no equal in America or in Europe, is about to traverse the State of Connecticut. This Colossal Equestrian Company embraces talent to be found nowhere else in the world, and the expenses exceed those of any four Circuses in the United States. With, however, a recklessness of lavish expenditure peculiar to himself, Mr. Nixon has also engaged "Old Grizzly Adams," the great California Hunter, and his Grizzly Bears, all captured and tamed by himself—the result of which is an exhibition of Savage Dancing Grizzly Bears, Laughing Grizzly Bears, Crying Bears, Climbing Bears, Bears which turn Somersaults, and Bears that do everything but speak! When it is added that all of these wonderful and delightful attractions are combined, and exhibited at a price so low as to seem absurd, it is needless to say that this immense concentration of amusements is at once the most astounding and extensive, as well as the cheapest, exhibition ever witnessed in any country, and as such I confidently recommend it to the whole public. P. T. BARNUM.
AMERICAN MUSEUM, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1860.

SOON!
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH,
AND
MONARCH OF ALL MAGICIANS,
Will open his new Repertoire of Wonders in New-York.
On his arrival from California. His
GRAND MAGICAL SOIREES
Will be on the same scale of unsurpassed grandeur as when presented by him in 1851-'52, at Metropolitan Hall, the Broadway Theatre and Astor-place Opera House. He has recently made a Circumterranean tour, and, after having visited Australia and the Sandwich Islands, is now in California, where his success has been unprecedented in the annals of Pacific amusements. On his return to New-York his apparatus will be new and magnificent, his paraphernalia superbly gorgeous, and the entire entertainments novel and astounding.

707. GURNEY'S GALLERY, 707.
No. 707 Broadway,
First block below the New-York Hotel.
On exhibition,
THE DYING TE-CUM-SEH,
and other elegant pieces of Statuary by
CHEVALIER PETTRICH.
Open from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.
N. B.—The Photographic Exhibition Gallery is open for Free Inspection from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
OPERETTA—BLUNDERS OF A NIGHT.
With other entertainments.
To commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. Children half price.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. [illegible] Broadway.
OVER 120 MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS,
With SEVERAL FINE STATUES.
Admission 25 cents. Open Day and Evening.

FOURTH OF JULY.—GOLDSMITH'S STEREOSCOPIC Museum, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible]. Open during the day and evening. This will be a pleasant resort for citizens who remain in town on the Fourth. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT EASTERN.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN
is on
EXHIBITION,
At the wharf foot of
HAMMOND AND BANK STS., NORTH RIVER.
Exhibition hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
CHILDREN UNDER 12, FIFTY CENTS.
Ticket-Office on the Wharf.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Bankable money only received.
J. H. YATES, Secretary.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON .... Lessee and Manager.
NIXON'S MIDSUMMER ENTERTAINMENTS.
GARDENS, PROMENADE, REFRESHMENTS, &c.
COOLEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK CITY.
Farewell engagement of
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Being his last appearance in this country.
PO-CA-HON-TAS for one week only.
Mlle. CAROLINE THELEUR, the HANLON BROTHERS and the STAR DRAMATIC COMPANY EVERY NIGHT, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 4, 1860.
Doors open at 6 o'clock, for Garden and Stage Promenade. At 8 o'clock,
A NEW NATIONAL and PATRIOTIC OVERTURE, composed and arranged by Mr. JOHN COOKE. After which, the great Burlesque of
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
In which JOHN BROUGHAM, A. H. DAVENPORT, the NELSON SISTERS and others will appear.
After the Travestie,
PROMENADE, MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS.
Choice selections by Cooke's Concert Band.
After the interlude
The HANLON BROTHERS in their astonishing Trapese Performances.
The BEAUTIFUL GALE SISTERS in a Grand Pas de Deux.
To conclude with the beautiful Ballet, in one act, entitled
LA GISELLE,
In which the celebrated
Mlle. CAROLINE THELEUR
will appear, with Mons. WEITHOFF, and the entire Corps de Ballet.
Tickets 50 cents, with secured seats. Box office open all day. Places may be taken a week in advance.
Matinees every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. No seats reserved at Matinees.
☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—The above bill of performance will be REPEATED on THURSDAY EVENING, July 5.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—FOURTH OF JULY.
1776—INDEPENDENCE DAY—1860.
ONLY REALLY COOL THEATRE IN NEW-YORK.
GARDENS—FOUNTAINS—PROMENADES—REFRESHMENTS.
DELIGHTFUL BREEZES—AROMATIC FLOWERS.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, July 4, 1860.
Doors open at 1½ o'clock. Performance will commence at 2 P. M., with a
NEW NATIONAL AND PATRIOTIC OVERTURE,
Composed and arranged by Mr. JOHN COOKE.
To be followed by the
WONDERFUL HANLON BROTHERS, in their astonishing performances.
The BEAUTIFUL GALE SISTERS, in a Grand Pas de Deux.
After which the excellent Farce
THE YOUTH WHO NEVER SAW A WOMAN,
By the NELSON SISTERS and others.
SONGS and BALLADS by Misses CARRY and SARA NELSON.
INTERMISSION FOR REFRESHMENTS.
Best of Creams and Confectionery served in the cool Gardens and Saloons.
The whole to conclude with the splendid Ballet, in one act,
LA GISELLE,
In which the great Danseuse Mlle. CAROLINE THELEUR, Mons. WEITHOFF, and the entire corps will appear.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS—No reserved seats.
For Evening programme, see other advertisements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE GARIBALDI FUND.
Next WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 11.
The public are respectfully informed that all the artists of the several Opera companies have united in getting up a
MONSTER BENEFIT PERFORMANCE,
Towards the
GARIBALDI FUND,
in aid of the
SICILIAN NATIONAL
UPRISING,
Which will take place on WEDNESDAY next, July 11.
Full particulars will be given on Thursday.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
The new Ventilators, Ice Fountains, &c., make this
THE COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.
WEDNESDAY, July 4, 1860.
Paying once admits only once. No going out and in.
GLORIOUS NATIONAL JUBILEE!
ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATION'S INDEPENDENCE.
FLAGS FLYING, DRUMS BEATING,
MUSIC PLAYING!
UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION!
SPLENDID AND INTERESTING PERFORMANCES,
During the entire day and evening, the same
COMMENCING AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
by one of the most talented companies in the City, engaged specially for the occasion, which includes
Mr. W. O'NEIL, THE IRISH COMEDIAN,
whose appearance is always greeted with applause.
THE WINDOWS, BALCONIES and BALUSTRADES on the top of the Museum afford a fine view of the
DISPLAY IN THE STREET AND PARK
by day, and the gorgeously rich and magnificent
FIREWORKS AT THE CITY HALL
in the evening. In short, no locality or establishment affords as many novelties and attractions to
EITHER CITIZENS OR STRANGERS
as the world-renowned American Museum.
In addition, the following extraordinary novelties and curiosities will be on exhibition during the day and evening: The
WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY,
a Husband, Wife and Child, each one with Pure White Skin, Silken White Hair, Pink Eyes, &c.,
Though born of perfectly black parents.
They are the greatest wonders of the world.
VANTILE MACK, the infant Lambert, or
GIANT BABY,
7 years old, and weighing 257 pounds!
THE FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!
BEAUTIFUL LIVING SEAL!
JAPANESE COINS, AUTOGRAPHS, LANTERNS, &c.
A large collection of stereoscopic representations of the
GREAT EASTERN,
in various views, portions and parts, exhibited in three of the large and complete instruments of the
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY,
have just been added in one of the large saloons, where the INSTRUMENTS AND VIEWS ARE FOR SALE.
THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?"
IS IT MAN, OR MONKEY, OR BOTH?
THE FAMOUS "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."
DR. R. O. WICKWARE, THE LIVING SKELETON.
Madame DELMONTE, the celebrated Fortune-Teller,
BABY ANACONDAS, SERPENT AND HAPPY FAMILY.
GREAT VARIETY of NEW WAX FIGURES.
Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquette, 15 cents extra. Children under 10, 15 cents; and to the Parquette, 10 cents.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

FINE ARTS.

ON VIEW FOR A SHORT TIME,
CHURCH'S LATEST WORK,
TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.
At GOUPIL & CO.'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

HUGHES' GALLERY.—766 Broadway; exhibition of PICTURES free; portraits of South American notabilities.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and No. 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public.
MINER & STEVENS.

FOR SALE.—A FINE HORSE FOR FAMILY use; is sound and free from tricks; kind, gentle, a steady driver and good under the saddle, both for gents' and ladies' use, will be sold low. A set of harness, almost new, a lady's and gents' saddle, carefully selected, and superior shifting-top light wagon, will also be sold if desired. Inquire of CHARLES LENT, Jr., stables No. 4 7th-av.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER—A good pair of carriage horses, with carriage and harness complete, for the use of invalids, a short distance out of Brooklyn. Roads not paved, and accommodations for the horses first-class. Address
D. W. BALDWIN, No 4 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR LONG-TAIL bay horse, 16 hands, which has been used for a family carriage-horse three years; gentle and warranted sound, and for sale because the owner is obliged to have a pair. Can be seen at the stable, No. 1,111 Broadway, opposite the Worth Monument.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A HANDSOME BLACK mare, 14½ hands high, warranted sound and kind, excellent either in harness or under saddle; also blanket. Ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, bridles, &c.—Inquire of Mr. ODELL, Turnure's stables, 4th av., corner of 25th-st.

FOR SALE.—JUST RECEIVED FROM STEUBEN and Ontario counties six pair extra fine coach and road horses. Also 12 single horses, suitable for road or saddle. To be seen at J. CARPENTER'S, No. 128 East 24th-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.
GENERAL ORDER.
New-York, July 2, 1860.
ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE,
SEVENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.
The Society will meet at the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of July, at 12 o'clock M. Members of other State Societies of the Cincinnati who may be in the City, are invited to be present and unite with us in celebrating the anniversary of our National Independence. The Standing Committee will hold a special meeting in the Library of the City Hall, on the same day, at 10 A. M. precisely. By order of
HAMILTON FISH, President.
MARINUS WILLETS, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE. — A STATED monthly meeting of this Institute will be held at its rooms, in the Cooper Union, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of July, at 8 o'clock P. M.
HENRY MEIGS, Secretary.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—FOR SALE—A SPLENDID STOCK of marble and slate-bed tables at $250 and $300. Private houses furnished, and second-hand tables for sale or to let. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

W. J. SHARP'S CELEBRATED BILLIARD Tables, with his new patent cushions, well known to be superior to any now in use. Manufactory No. 146 Fulton-st., New-York.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners continued their examination yesterday, and resumed their investigation of Dr. Thompson's claim for damages.

James C. Wood, a jeweler, testified that he repaired the Doctor's silver-ware after the fire, and that the cost was $135, exclusive of $35 for repairing plated goods. There was about $500 of solid silver-ware materially injured, the gross amount of damage being $205.

Ambrose H. Weeks, a cabinet-maker and furniture dealer, from Brooklyn, was examined in reference to the value of the furniture damaged, as he had repaired the same shortly after the fire. The gross amount of damage to articles in this line amounted to $175.

David M. Lyman, one of the Doctor's boatmen, assisted in collecting the furniture together the next day. It was scattered all about, and none was covered up. He paid $30 to the men who assisted him.

Michael Williams, one of the Port Wardens at Quarantine in September, 1858, was then examined. He was also Sergeant of Police, and advised the removal of the Doctor's family, as a threat was made to burn all the buildings. It must have been about midnight that Mrs. Thompson was removed.

At this point of the evidence the Commissioners adjourned until Thursday.

CROTON DEPARTMENT.

Yesterday the Comptroller pronounced the sureties of Mr. ANDREW J. HACKLEY satisfactory, which were given with his bid for the job of putting down a new three and four foot main between the receiving reservoir on 80th-street and the distributing reservoir on 42d-street, and as his bid proved to be the lowest of those offered, the Croton Board have awarded him the contract. The award will be sent forthwith to the Common Council for confirmation.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION.—A regular meeting of this association was to have been held at their head-quarters last evening, but owing to the small number in attendance, the President recommended an adjournment, which was carried. It was stated by the President that no meeting of the Union would be held on Tuesday next. It was expected that Mr. SUMNER would speak in the City on Monday.

CHILDREN FOR THE WEST.—Thirty-five boys and girls, from 6 to 15 years of age, were yesterday sent out, under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, to the new homes provided for them in the Western States. The children assembled yesterday at the rooms of the Society in Clinton Hall, and took their last leave of Mr. BRACE and the other kind friends of the Association, before departing for their Western journey. They were accompanied to the Erie Railroad by Mr. BRACE and others, and left the City at 5 P. M.

EARLY VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.—There have arrived from the South since June 30, 6,740 bbls. vegetables, 505 boxes peaches, 3,659 water melons, and 372 musk-melons, by the various steamships plying from Savannah, Charleston and Norfolk to this City.

LAUNCH OF A YACHT.—At 6 o'clock last evening the new yacht *Eugene*, built by Mr. MCGIRHAN for the Jersey City Yacht Club, was launched at the basin of the Club, foot of Van Vorst-street.

RUN OVER BY A CITY RAILROAD CAR.—A man, named MORRIS SULLIVAN, was run over and had one of his legs badly crushed by a Fourth-avenue car, on Monday afternoon, near Fifteenth-street. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, where his leg was amputated the same evening.

The Great Eastern.

FIRST DAY OF THE EXHIBITION.

Agreeably to announcement, the great steamship was yesterday opened, for the first time, to the inspection of the public. With commendable industry, the arrangements for the exhibition were completed on the day designated, though the after part of the ship, on the upper deck only, has been cleaned and painted. The ship, however, has undergone a most favorable change in appearance, and when the varnishing of the bulwarks and forward houses is complete, she will look still better. The American and English ensigns are displayed at her mast-heads, but the colossal size of the latter, which flies at the after peak, leaves no one in doubt as to the nationality of the ship. Convenient bridges, with high enclosures, and wide enough for persons to easily pass each other, are constructed midway of each end of the ship, visitors being admitted at the after gangway, and passing out from the forward one. The ticket-office is in the brick building on the dock directly fronting the after gangway, and on the wheel-house is a notice where it may be found.

The largest number of visitors was during the fore. part of the day, and up to 2 o'clock P. M. some 1,200 persons had been admitted with paid tickets. From this hour the numbers gradually diminished, and about four hundred more, it is estimated, went on board in the afternoon, making the total number abou 1,600 for the day.

A much larger number contented themselves with an outside inspection of the big ship, rather than to pay a dollar for the inside view. It was remarked that the proportion of ladies was small, and of children there were fewer than women. There was no inconvenience, at any time, on account of any crowd, and the stairs and passage-ways were as free from obstruction as the most exclusive could have desired. The self-registering turn-stile marked each paid visitor, while the "dead-heads" passed through a private door. At the entrance of the bridge a policeman assists the ticket-taker—two officers of the ship, in handsome uniform, receive the visitors as they pass the iron portal of the ship, and ushers in neat sailor costume, labeled on their hat and breast, *Great Eastern*, show the way to the saloon and upper decks. The saloons and engine-rooms appeared to be the most attractive portions of the ship, and exclamations of surprise and wonder at the enormous proportions of whatever met the eye were common. Some of the rooms which are occupied by the executive officers were marked "private," and were not obtruded upon. A favorite position for taking in at one view the entire length of the monster ship was upon the paddle-boxes, where the spectators appeared to linger longest, and to be most fully impressed with the grandeur of the spectacle. To allay the dust along the streets approaching the ship, water-carts were busy during the day, with, however, only moderate success.

There was evident disappointment on account of the small number of visitors, and the impression is gaining ground that the good sense of the Directors will lead them to reduce the price of admission.

The fine steamer *Flushing* leaves Fulton Market-slip about 2 o'clock P. M. for a trip to the *Great Eastern*, giving passengers a full-length view of the leviathan for six cents each, landing at the same place about 3 P. M.

HOW THE PEOPLE OF PORTLAND BEAR THEIR DISAPPOINTMENT.

The Portland *Advertiser* of the 2d, in discussing the arrival of the "big ship," says:

> The plain facts respecting the trip of the *Great Eastern* to our port are these. Among the early friends and stockholders were several stockholders of the Grand Trunk Railway, and knowing the peculiar advantages of our harbor; that it has no bar, and allows ingress or egress by night or by day to larger ships even than the *Great Eastern*, (if such should ever be built,) they proposed to the Ship's Company to furnish the necessary wharf and other accommodations, provided the ship would *make her first trip to Portland*. The Grand Trunk Company having already made large outlays for a dépôt 444 feet long, and suitable wharves for the Canadian line of ocean steamers, but did not feel able to construct new wharves for the especial use of this ship alone. They called on the city, therefore, in view of the benefits she would derive from having the first trip here, to aid in building them. Their engineer estimated the cost to be $60,000 for two wharves, 300 feet apart, built in deep water, where she could lie across the end of each, securely moored in 31 feet of water at low, and 40 at high tide.
>
> The city cheerfully responded to the call, but preferred that the Railroad should build the wharves, and after they were completed, the city would pay the $60,000, and the Grand Trunk the balance, if any. Under this agreement the wharves have been built, but at a cost, including other outlays made in consequence of the expected visit of the *Great Eastern*, now amounting to about one hundred thousand dollars. Our citizens last year, in furnishing public and private houses extra to accommodate the crowd, probably expended fifty thousand dollars more. We admit that the Great Ship will have a greater number of visitors at New-York than here; but the parties who agreed to come to Portland first knew this, as well as their successors and assigns. Had she come to our port first, and after laying here for a reasonable time, left for New-York; even then, although it might have been an evasion of the agreement, it would not have been its entire repudiation.
>
> Under these facts we submit whether it is not the duty of her agents now to redeem the British faith as far as in them lies, and order her, after she has remained a proper time in New-York, to come to Portland and afford the large population in New-England, Canada and the British Provinces east of us an opportunity to visit he . We would take the liberty to suggest whether a Committee from the City Council and the Grand Trunk Railway should not at once visit New-York, and endeavor to induce the agent to save his stockholders' reputation in this country at least, by visiting Portland on her first trip, as was solemnly agreed by her first owners; which agreement was known to her present owners when they purchased her.

The Great Eastern—How to Clean Her.

No. 256 SOUTH-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Monday, July 2, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The necessity of cleansing the bottom of the steamship *Great Eastern* existing, and no practical suggestion having as yet been publicly made for consummating so desirable a result, I beg to offer, through the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, a proposition, the feasibility of which has been promptly indorsed by Messrs. NICHOLSON and MASON, the respective agents and managers of the New-York Balance and Floating Dry Docks, that, by a conjunction of those immense structures, the monster steamer might be as easily and safely lifted from the water as a ship of medium size. *A union of these docks would give a length of over seven hundred feet*, and the requisite depth of water might be secured by mooring the docks near the Wallabout. As this question of raising and cleaning the bottom of the *Great Eastern* is a matter of national pride with us, it having been demonstrated that no dock in Europe was of sufficient capacity for this purpose, I trust that an opportunity will be afforded our New-York dry dock companies to test the feasibility of my proposition.

In this connection permit me to suggest that the idea advanced by the New-York *Herald* of "applying an electric current to the copper on the bottom of the Leviathan, and thus destroy the accumulated animaculæ," is quite impracticable, from the simple fact, which should be generally understood, that iron vessels are not copper bottomed. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH H. TOOKER.

Another Supposed Slaver Seized.

THE BARK KATE OVERHAULED AND BROUGHT BACK TO THE CITY.

The United States steam revenue-cutter *Harriet Lane*, Capt. FAUNCE, seized yesterday afternoon, outside of Sandy Hook, the bark *Kate*, Capt. OTTO, on suspicion that she was about to engage in the Slave-trade. The *Kate*, was cleared at the Custom-house by Capt. WATTS, bound to Cape Palmas, West Coast of Africa, and sailed yesterday. She was brought to the City and anchored off the Battery. Her crew are composed principally of Portuguese and Spaniards, from whom no information could be gained. Her cargo is such as slavers generally carry. At the time she was seized, Capt. FAUNCE observed some curious movements on the part of a steam tug, then some distance off, and ran for her, when she proved to be the *Magnolia*, having on board a number of men of whom no reliable account was given. Capt. F., having no doubt that they were to have been put on board the *Kate*, as appearances indicated such an intention, immediately seized the tug and brought her to the City, and detained her passengers for examination.

Children for the West.

DEPARTURE OF TWENTY-FIVE POOR CHILDREN FOR WESTERN HOMES—INTERESTING SCENES AT THE ROOMS OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

While thousands of dollars have been expended upon a far away heathen nation, and champagne, and flowers, and fruits, have run up a bill for the City to pay, which tax payers do not, it seems, grumble at; while thousands have been whiling away their time with no better occupation than to assist in these expensive follies, the under-currents of life, the misery and degradation which surrounds so many thousands of our City poor, but particularly their offspring, have engaged the attention of those few—too few, unfortunately—whose lives seem devoted to rescuing the children of the wretched from a life of vice and crime. While the City Fathers have been expending the City's funds, the friends of the Children's Aid Society have been saving the City many dollars. Who can tell what future horrors were in store for a large number of the bright little ones who yesterday took their departure for the Wide West, to be removed forever from the evil influences of parents whose example could not fail in time to corrupt them?

The scene yesterday in the rooms of the "Children's Aid Society" was peculiarly touching. There were present about twenty-five children, of ages ranging from 4 to 16 years. Most of these were of very interesting appearance, and some of them were really beautiful. The public too frequently regard the children of the poor and degraded as being naturally vicious and repulsive; but this is a great mistake. Some of them are not only gifted with great personal beauty, but are affectionate, confiding and full of noble traits. Persons who have had the experience of years among such children, relate instances of devotion and self-denial in their history that would be thought rare and beautiful in children surrounded from the cradle by the best influences. The company of little ones that departed yesterday for the West, under the care of Mr. JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, were especially interesting. The history of some of them was startling; that of all was sad and pitiful. There were four among them—two girls and two boys—belonging to one family, whose appearance immediately arrested attention. The girls were nine and eleven years old; the boys five and seven. The father of these children was an American, a professional man of respectability and position, who died some time ago leaving a family of five. The mother sank into poverty, and from one thing to another at last came to such difficulty that it was best for the children to seek other protection. Could the friends who subscribe to the CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, and send their mite to swell the sum which the Society expends during the year in rescuing so many souls, see these children, they would certainly feel a gratification in having assisted to rescue them from the maelstrom of vice which surrounds them in this City. The Society saves many a noble boy from the prison and the gallows, and many a bright little girl from a worse fate; and the only matter of surprise is that they can succeed in getting the children from parents who are, in most cases, unwilling to part from them, and unable to clothe, feed and provide them with Christian homes, with the meagre means which they have at their disposal. Children of all classes and nearly all nations come under their care. Here is a poor orphan German boy, the child of respectable parents, whose aunt lately deserted him, and left him in a strange land, on the streets, without a single friend. He is an exceedingly intelligent boy, and has marked talent for drawing. Here is an educated Jewish boy, who is also a stranger in a strange land, and who wants to live with and be brought up among Americans. And so they run; children from cellars and sand-boxes, children from drunken and evil homes, children of good parentage reduced to misery and want, all find a refuge and the kindest encouragement at the hands of the Children's Aid Society. There is something unspeakably touching in this forlorn little group, whose want, wretchedness and loneliness have come upon them without any fault of their own; who have been thus cast out friendless, utterly unprotected in their tenderest years, on the stormy and dangerous waves of life, with no guide, no help, no encouragement to be good, but surrounded on all sides with a thousand temptations to be evil. Is it any wonder that under such circumstances they become evil? Is it any wonder that large cities are flooded with vagabonds of both sexes, when thousands of lonely miserable children are growing up in their streets? It is inevitable, and the only rescue for them is such as this Children's Aid Society gives.

Among this company of children starting for the West, there is not one who seems either coarse or vicious in behavior. Who can help rejoicing over the change for their future which yesterday's journey will begin? The Society works hard and unceasingly among these unfortunate little ones, and deserves the utmost encouragement. They have expended a great deal in fitting out this large number for the West, and are in want of clothing and funds. Those who pity childish loneliness and degradation—who feel that they could really aid in making a friendless orphan a help to himself and others, can find no better subject for their sympathy than these poor little children, cast on the charity of the Children's Aid Society. "Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these little ones, ye have done it unto me."

Welcome to Geo Wilkes.

PRESENTATION—SPEECHES, SONGS AND SENTIMENTS.

A considerable number of the friends of Mr. GEO. WILKES, and of those who admired the course pursued by him in England, in relation to the fight for the Championship, between JOHN C. HEENAN and THOMAS SAYERS, met at the dining table of the Astor House last evening, for the purpose of presenting to him a token of their regard. The chair was occupied by Ex-Judge PHILLIPS, who, as soon as the fruits appeared, made a few remarks introductory to the presentation, and closed by calling upon Capt. JAMES M. TURNER to present the testimonial. In coming forward to perform the duty assigned him, Capt. TURNER opened a handsome case, containing a Swiss chronometer stop-watch, valued at $500; and, presenting it to Mr. WILKES, who occupied a seat on the right of the Chairman, said he regretted that some more capable person had not been selected to perform the pleasurable task that had been assigned to him. The testimonial, he said, was from those who had looked with admiration upon the course of Mr. WILKES, while managing the American side of the controversy created by the peculiar termination of the contest between JOHN C. HEENAN and THOMAS SAYERS—and also by those who admired his integrity and independence as a journalist, and the example he had afforded, both at home and abroad, of a true American gentleman.

On receiving the present, Mr. WILKES said he felt deeply sensible of the compliment that had been paid to him. He recognized most of the faces before him, and knew that they were the faces of his friends. What he had done while abroad he had done through following and acting in accordance with the feelings he believed natural to an American under the existing circumstances. (Applause.) He had taken an interest in the contest between Messrs. HEENAN and SAYERS, because, through the statements of Englishmen, it involved the question of the courage and physical endurance of Americans as compared with Englishmen. Englishmen had declared that the climate here was not favorable to the development of the race, and had warned the emigrant that it was not a desirable country in which to rear their children. In view of these statements, he felt great respect for the young man who crossed the ocean to test their truth against the best man England could produce. In relation to what he had done as a journalist, he had very little to say, and no apologies to make. He had always found that what a great people talked about was worthy of the pen of any writer. As to the manner in which the matter had been settled, he did not wish to speak further than to say that he saw that animosities were growing up which, if fostered, would prove injurious to actors and artists and many others in both lands; that he had stated his view of the case to the editor of *Bell's Life*, who agreed with him, and that the manner of the settlement was the result. With a recognition of the kindness with which he had been received in England, Mr. WILKES concluded, and on resuming his seat received three hearty cheers and a tiger. The health of Mr. WILKES was then drank, with cheers, as was that of JOHN C. HEENAN, which was proposed by Mr. JAMES IRVING. The next toast was to "GEORGE WILKES, the gamecock of the Press," which was received with cheers. Ex Judge PHILLIPS then gave, "WELSH Rarebit—good on the table and on the Bench," a sentiment which drew a speech from Justice WELSH, in which he expressed the highest esteem for Mr. WILKES. A toast to the Press, brought out Col. WM. F. LUMSDEN, of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, Capt. TURNER, of the *Sunday Courier*, and another gentleman, whose name our reporter did not learn. When they had concluded, Mr. J. HALEY said: "I propose the health of the old chief, THOMAS HYER—who, like our own Eagle, slumbers amid the buzz of insects, careless of what is passing, until touched on some sore spot, when he flaps his wings, screams and scatters them to the winds." The sentiment was received with cheers, and Mr. HYER returned thanks. The health of a number of others were drank, among them Michael Phelan, Col. Selvner, Edward Price, Thomas Sayers, T. A. Rawlings, the officers of the *Great Eastern*, and others; and at an early hour this morning the party separated.

Serious Riot among Firemen.

FOUR PERSONS SHOT AND OTHERS BADLY INJURED.

A feud which has existed for a long time between the members of Engine Company No. 21, lying in Worth-street, near Church, and Engine Company No. 13, whose house is in Duane-street, culminated last evening in a very serious riot. The alarm was given at about 10¾ o'clock for a fire which occurred in the wine-cellar of MAT. GOODERSON'S saloon, No. 9 Chatham-street, which was quickly answered by a numerous body of firemen and engine runners. Among the earliest at the fire was 13's Company, and in a short time thereafter, 21's men came at full speed up Centre-street. When near FRENCH'S Hotel, the two companies came into collision, but which were the aggressing party it is very difficult to say, each of course claiming that they only acted on the *defensive*. The fight continued for at least ten minutes, and was marked by even greater ferocity than is usually exhibited by such a class of combatants. The weapons used were clubs, stones, wrenches, trumpets, fire-caps, pieces of iron and pistols, as many as a dozen shots having been fired in the course of the *melée*. Sheer exhaustion on the part of the belligerents caused a termination of the fight, platoons of Policemen from the Second Third and Fourth Precincts having reached the scene in season to witness the close of the fray. Officer FULLERSON, of the Fourth Precinct, who was the only officer present while the fight was at its height, exerted himself to the utmost to quell the disturbance, and took one of the rioters into custody. The friends of the prisoner rushed to the rescue, and released him, but the officer retained his fire-cap with the initials "J. O. C." upon it and the number "21," which trophy is now at the Station-house. The combatants fled in every direction, when the police came down upon them, and not one arrest was made. While the fight was in progress No. 13's engine was turned over and badly smashed, making the second time during the night that it had received such treatment, it having been overturned by the rival company in Broad-street, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, where it had gone in response to an alarm which proved to be false.

A number of persons were severely injured in the encounter. The names, as far as could be ascertained, of those wounded most seriously, are DENNIS RYAN, JOHN RYAN, WM. LOOMIS and JAMES SULLIVAN, members of No. 21, who were taken to the Hospital, suffering from bruises and gun-shot wounds, of, fortunately, a not very dangerous character. JAMES MCCULLOCH, foreman of No. 21, is also in the Hospital. He sustained a fracture of the arm and a terrible scalp-wound. All the injured were placed under the care of Drs. WEIR and BELL. JOHN HALEY, of the District-Attorney's office, THOS. PERSON, JOSEPH WILLIAMS, members of No. 13's Company, received cuts and other injuries, and were removed to their residences by their friends.

The fire was caused by JOHN HALL, GOODERSON'S bar-keeper, who, in drawing liquor from a cask in the cellar, held a light too near it. He rushed out, shrieking "Fire," with his hands and hair very much burned. The flames were extinguished before more than $500 damage had been done. The stock in the coffee and cake saloons of OLIVER HITCHCOCK and THEODORE UDELL, in the basements above which the fire occurred, was somewhat injured by water. Probably in each case the loss will amount to $100.

Police Reports.

A DANGEROUS "HELP" IN THE FAMILY.

Mary Hamilton, *alias* Fanny Calleen *alias* Margaret Curran, a young Irishwoman of three names, who within the past twelve months has been employed as a domestic in at least the same number of families, was apprehended yesterday by Officer Secor, of the Seventh Precinct, on various charges of stealing, preferred by persons with whom she had been at service. It was her practice, as she herself admits, to procure an engagement and decamp when opportunity offered, with everything valuable that she could carry away. In most instances she did not remain in her situation longer than one or two days. The complaints preferred against her so far, are by Wright Putney, of this City, from whom the accused stole $45 worth of jewelry; James H. P. Dawson, No. 774 Pacific street, Brooklyn, who lost silver plate and ladies clothing valued at $70; Frederika Gutmann, of No. 28 Orchard-street, from whom she took a quantity of bed-clothing; Sophia Lynch, of Front-street, near Fulton Market, who had watches, bed-clothes and other articles, valued in the aggregate at $60, stolen; Wm. W. Fowler, of No. 9 Morton-street, who lost a sword, bed-clothes, and his wife's wearing apparel, the whole of which was valued at $40. The prisoner was taken before Justice BRENNAN, to whom she confessed that she had disposed of most of the property by pledging it at various pawn offices in this City. An officer is engaged in searching for it, and the woman was sent to prison pending the appearance of several other victims who will lodge complaints against her.

HEAVY ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.

On the 28th of April last, $1,700 in Spanish doubloons were stolen from Mr. Juan A. de Aguilar, who has since died, but who formerly resided at No. 114 Second-avenue. About the time of the robbery, Henry Geraso, a young Italian, who had recently engaged as servant in the house, went off without warning, and also without his wages. It was naturally supposed that the money had been stolen by him, and the police were informed of the matter. Nothing, however, was learned of Geraso until yesterday, when Officer Hawthorne, of the Broadway Police, apprehended him at No. 42 Houston-street. A complaint was preferred against him by Mr. Santiago Lenna, a relative of the deceased, and Justice KELLY sent him to prison The prisoner stated that he had never been at service before, and took the place because he was in destitute circumstances. He left after two weeks had passed in consequence of a quarrel between himself and employer, and it was alleged that the reason why he did not ask for his wages was that he had been paid for the services he had rendered in advance. None of the money has been recovered.

VICTIMIZING A JACK TAR.

James Fletcher, a seaman, who recently returned from a cruise in the United States steamer *Roanoke*, after having been paid off, engaged board at the sailors' boarding-house No. 340 Pearl-street, kept by Daniel Nelson, and placed his funds, amounting to $350, in the hands of the landlord's wife for safe keeping. A day or two since Fletcher desired to change his quarters, but on asking for his cash he was told by Nelson that it was retained as an equivalent for his board and lodging bill. Deeming that he had been imposed upon, Fletcher appeared before Justice KELLY, to whom he related his grievances. He said that he was positive only $35 of the funds had been restored to him, and since he had asked for the balance Nelson had persistently refused to allow him to see Mrs. Nelson, with whom he had made the deposit, while during three weeks of the time he had been in the house he had been kept in a state of stupor from the effects of drugged liquors which had been administered to him. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the boarding-house-keeper, who was brought to Court, when the counsel for the respective parties asked time for consultation, which was granted, in the hope that an equitable settlement might be effected.

ASSAULT UPON A SHIPMATE.

On Sunday night an encounter, resulting from a drunken quarrel, occurred between William Hicks, a hand attached to the *Great Eastern*, and Thomas O'Brien, another of the crew, during the progress of which O'Brien struck his opponent a blow upon the head with an iron wrench, which fractured his skull. Officer Demarest, of the Ninth Precinct, apprehended O'Brien, and Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him to answer a charge of felonious assault. Hicks was placed under the care of the ship's surgeon. It is probable that he will not survive his injuries.

SABBATH-BREAKERS.

Christian Ruteret *alias* Rhinehardt and Gustavus Seidel, proprietors of lager-bier saloons, where theatrical entertainments are given, at Nos. 635 and 637 Broadway, were arrested by order of Capt. Caffrey, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and complained of as keepers of disorderly houses. During Sunday their respective places were kept open for the sale of liquor, and attracted a not very select class of customers, whose boisterous merriment and noisy manifestations of delight at the performances on the stage disturbed the neighborhood. Justice CONNOLLY required the accused to furnish $500 bail each, to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

ARREST OF A HOTEL THIEF.

Officer Samuel H. Lynch, yesterday afternoon, arrested a man calling himself Charles Remsen, but whose *alias* is Charles Burk, at the Globe Hotel, with a quantity of female clothing in his possession. He was at the time in the room hired by himself, but the goods were taken from the adjoining room, which he entered by the window. At the Fourth Ward Station-house he was searched, and a quantity of skeleton keys, counterfeit money and pawn tickets were found in his possession. He was committed by Justice KELLY for examination.

VARIOUS OFFENCES.

James Casey, a ruffianly character, was locked up on Sunday evening for assaulting Officer Van Tassell, of the Eleventh Ward. He and a number of his companions had, a few hours previous to his arrest, acted riotously in Avenue C, near Twelfth-street, and had beaten in a serious manner Policeman Gasener, who sought to stop the disturbance.... William Shaw, mate of the ship *David Stewart*, recently from Rotterdam, caused the arrest of Wm. Lacey, one of the crew, on a charge of mutiny and larceny while the vessel was at sea, and also with having assaulted him, since arriving in port. The prisoner was taken before a U. S. Commissioner.

Coroner's Inquests.

SUICIDE UNDER MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

Coroner O'KEEFE was summoned to the New-York Hospital yesterday morning to inquire into the facts in relation to the death of HENRY J. S. LEAR, an English youth, 20 years of age, who was admitted to that institution on Monday afternoon in a dying condition, produced by a dose of strychnine, which he had intentionally taken. Deceased resided with his mother at No. 119 Leonard-street, and was employed as clerk in a down-town store. Some months ago he suddenly left home without informing his friends of his intention, and was absent nearly eight weeks, when he returned, but could not be induced, upon any consideration, to reveal where he had been spending his time. On several occasions afterward he went from home, remaining away for many weeks. He has lately appeared greatly depressed in spirits, but utterly refused to make a confidant of his mother otherwise than to say that he was a married man. Recently it was ascertained that he had been a *frequent* visitor at Newburgh, but beyond this fact nothing to show in what manner he had passed the time of his absence from the City is known. A *post-mortem* examination of the body revealed the presence of strychnine in the stomach, and a verdict of death from the effects of that poison was returned. In his pocket was found the following letter:

TO MY DEAR MOTHER.

SATURDAY, June 30, 1860.

DEAR MOTHER: I now write you these few lines that you may see that I have some respect for you, though you thought I had none since I ran away from home. But forget the past, and pray for me that I may not be tortured in the next world. I have suffered enough in this, and am determined to die, therefore pray for me. I am tired of life, and do not want to live any longer. It is true I have not treated you well, but I hope you will forgive me. My love to my aunt, and ask her to forgive me. I know you will feel better, when you know what has become of me. Tell all who may inquire after me that I am dead. Mother, have a care of J. P——; do not trust him too much, he will fix you as he did me—get out of you all he can, and then you may go Dear mother, please forgive me; I have been a bad son, but ask your forgiveness. People thought I had no feeling, but I assure you I have. Please let my employers know that I feel ashamed for my conduct towards you in their presence. They can never say that I wronged them out of a cent. Dear mother, please pray for me that I may not go to hell.

I remain your son, dead or alive,
HENRY J. SKINNER LEAR.

To Mrs. J. G. LEAR.

FOUR CHILDREN POISONED WHILE AT PLAY.

On Monday afternoon, four children. who were playing in front of the tenement house No. 161 West Twenty-eighth street, picked up a bottle which had contained blue ink. They filled it with water, imbibed the contents, and were soon taken with violent retchings and other symptoms of having swallowed poison. In this condition they remained until this morning, when two of them, each 4 years of age, named EUGENE L. CISCO and ANN WRIGHT, died, while the others still remain in a dangerous state. Coroner GAMBLE commenced an investigation of the case, but adjourned it until after a chemical analysis of the contents of the children's stomachs shall have been made. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., made a *post mortem* examination of the bodies of the deceased, which resulted in finding the intestines much inflamed.

A FERRY HAND DROWNED.

The body of Patrick Donohue, an Irishman, 50 years of age, who was employed at the Wall-street ferry to light the signal lamps and sweep the bridges, was found yesterday afternoon in the ferry slip. Deceased had been missing since Saturday evening, and when last seen was going to the end of the pier to light a lamp. It is supposed that in returning he missed his footing, and falling overboard, was drowned. He lived at No. 33 State-street, Brooklyn, where he has left a wife and family. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

CRUSHED BENEATH A PILE OF LUMBER.

Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body of a child 8 years of age, named GEORGE W. KNOWLTON, lately residing at No. 188 Thirty-sixth-street, who was so seriously injured on Saturday last by the falling of a pile of lumber in a yard in Thirty-sixth-street, that his death resulted yesterday. It is supposed that the lad attempted to get upon the lumber-pile and pulled it over upon himself.

A CHILD POISONED WITH NITRIC ACID.

LAWRENCE ROBERTSON, a child three years of age, died on Monday from the effects of a quantity of nitric acid which he found in his mother's room, and drank before he could be prevented. It was impossible to relieve the pains of the little fellow, and after suffering the intensest torture for six hours, he died. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest on the body.

Recklessness of Conductors on our City Railroads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Another case of gross carelessness and malicious recklessness on the part of a conductor on the Sixth-avenue Railroad has been brought to my immediate notice.

On Tuesday morning, 2d inst., between 10 and 11 o'clock, car No. 50 stopped at the corner of Warren-street and College-place, and Mr. EMILE KARPELES, residing at No. 995 Broadway, accompanied by a lady and child, stepped to the platform. The lady stepped from the car, the gentleman, with the child in his arms, following quickly; and while he was in the act of stepping to the ground, the conductor pulled the driver's bell, starting the car on the instant, throwing the gentleman violently to the pavement, and dislocating the ankle-joint of his right foot. The conductor proceeded indifferently on, without manifesting the slightest concern. The gentleman was assisted to rise by several persons who were passing at the time, and who witnessed the "*accident*." The gentleman is now confined to his bed from the effects of the fall, and will, in all probability, be detained from his business for several weeks.

J. S. R.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1860.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 3, 1860.

In your paper of Monday there appeared an item stating that a fight took place between the members of Engine Companies Nos. 14 and 20. I wish to state that none of the members of Engine Company No. 20 took part in any disturbance whatever; also, that the Engine was in the house and the roll called three quarters of an hour before the above disturbance was represented to have taken place. By inserting the above you will confer a great favor upon the members of Engine Company No. 20, and oblige

DANIEL CROWLEY, Foreman
Washington Engine Company No. 20.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

COMMON COUNCIL—THE ALBANY CORRUPTION FUND AGAIN.—A meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held on Monday evening. The Council Chamber was draped in mourning out of respect to the memory of Alderman STANSBURY, recently deceased. A resolution was presented directing the City Railroad Company to issue transfer tickets on the Fulton and Flushing-avenue lines. It was stated that unless passengers took particular cars over these routes, who wished to go to the end thereof, they were required to pay ten cents each, instead of five cents—the price agreed upon with the city. The subject was referred to the Law Committee. A resolution was adopted appointing a Special Committee of three to consult with the New-York authorities, with a view to the reduction of ferriage over the East River to one cent for foot passengers. Alderman SCHOLES presented a preamble and resolution relative to the $10,000 appropriated for the use of the Special Committee on Ferries. The preamble fully sets forth all the action heretofore taken by the Common Council, embracing reports, speeches, &c.; and the resolution calls upon the Committee for a detailed statement of expenditures. After a lengthy discussion, the resolution was adopted, only three Aldermen voting in the negative. At a late hour the Board adjourned to Thursday evening next.

LAYING OF A CORNER STONE.—The St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Society, under the pastoral care of Rev. D. V. M. JOHNSON, on Classon-avenue, recently secured a site for an edifice for a new Society called St. Mathews, on the corner of Throop-avenue and Pulaski-street, and Monday the corner stone was laid for the new building with the usual exercises. The church will be constructed of wood, 45 by 80 feet, and 24 feet high, with a tower 130 feet high. It is to have 400 sittings, and will cost when completed $12,000—of which amount $4,500 has already been raised. Rev. D. V. M. JOHNSON will have charge of the new Society, assisted by Rev. ISAAC F. COX.

BROOKLYN SHIPPING.—During the month of June, 235 cargoes were landed in Brooklyn, viz.: Sugar and molasses, 153; naval stores, 32; iron, 1; coal, 8; guano, 1; wood and lumber, 10; dyewood, 15; cotton, 4; hides, wool and skin, 19; flour, 1. Total, 235.

ITEMS.—A regular meeting of the Board of Education was to have been held last evening, but there being no quorum, the members present adjourned for one week.... Miss SMITH, residing at No. 183 Bridge-street, was severely burned, Monday evening, by the explosion of a fluid-lamp which she was filling at the time.... A number of gentlemen connected with the Sanitary Association, and others interested in the subject, met in the Health office last evening, to consider the best means of ridding the shade trees of worms.... There are now in the Truant Institution at Flatbush 143 boys and 24 girls.... The injunction restraining the Board of Supervisors from proceeding with the enlargement of the Lunatic Asylum has been dissolved in the City Court.... THOMAS C. MOORE has been elected President of the New King's County Savings Bank.... The body of a man, apparently 30 years old, was found on the beach at Fort Hamilton yesterday. The deceased had on black pants, white shirt, light coat, calf-skin boots with tip toes He had long black whiskers and black hair.... The Grand Jury of this county recently made returns of 29 indictments against licensed inn-keepers for selling liquor on Sunday, 56 for selling liquor without license, and 56 for publicly exposing liquor on Sunday.... JAMES SCOTT, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty in the Court of Sessions yesterday, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Sing Sing.... A brute, named JOHN O'BRIEN, residing in Butler near Hoyt-street, went home intoxicated Sunday night last, and threw his wife and infant child down a stairway, injuring both so severely that they were sent to the City Hospital for treatment. O'BRIEN was arrested, and committed to answer.... Officer MCMAHON, of the Third Precinct, on Sunday night attempted to arrest WM. LOUGS for intoxication. The latter turned upon the officer, took away his club, and beat him with it until he became insensible, and then escaped. LOUGS was subsequently arrested, and was committed to await the result of the injuries to the officer.... An insane man, named JOHN KENNEBOROUGH, who lives in the western part of the State, while being taken into the City Hall yesterday, broke away from the officers having him in charge, and made a desperate attempt to strangle a little girl at play near by. He was secured before he had done any serious injury.

Jersey City.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—On Saturday last Miss MANBY, 16 years of age, residing in West Thirteenth-street, New-York, accompanied an excursion party on the steamboat *Only Son* and a barge. When about half a mile from the Bay House, situated on the east side of Newark Bay, she attempted to step from the steamer to the barge, and falling between them was drowned before assistance could be rendered. The boats at the time were aground, and the body was not recovered until yesterday. Last evening Coroner GAFNEY, of Jersey City, held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

PRESENTATION.—Last evening the members and friends of Hercules Engine Company No. 2, of Jersey City, assembled at the engine-house, and presented their assistant foreman, JAMES WAKEFIELD, with a "sixty-four coned" fire-cap, as a testimonial of their friendship, and as an evidence of their appreciation of his services as an officer and a fireman. Speeches appropriate to the occasion were made by JAMES BAILY, JAMES WAKEFIELD, MAYNARD SHARP, and others, after which the company partook of a bountiful collation at the invitation of Mr. WAKEFIELD.

JERSEY CITY PASSAIC HOSE COMPANY—PRESENTATION.—An interesting meeting of Passaic Hose Company was held last evening in Jersey City when the efficient foreman, SMITH MEAD, was presented with a handsome silver tea set in appreciation of his many valuable services as chief officer of the Company.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 3—1 P. M.

FLOUR dull, heavy and lower; sales small. WHEAT steady and in better demand; sales 800 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 12½; 3,500 bushels red Indiana and Ohio, $1 23@$1 24; 6,000 bushels choice white Indiana, at $1 35. CORN weaker, but without important change and in fair demand; sales 10,000 bushels of good to choice Toledo, at 53c.@53½c.; 20,000 bushels prime No. 1 Illinois, at 54c. OATS in fair inquiry; buyers are offering 33c., and holders asking 33½c. CANAL FREIGHTS declined ½c. on Grain. *Lake Imports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bush. Wheat, 10,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—16,000 bush. Wheat, 37,000 bush. Corn, 9,000 bush. Oats.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 3—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull, but unchanged; sales at $5 50 for extra State. WHEAT without material change; sales 2,000 bushels red Indiana at $1 27; 6 000 bushels white do. at $1 36½; 7,000 bushels Chicago Spring, on private terms. CORN has a declining tendency; it is held at 55c., but buyers only offer 54½c.: sales 14,500 bushels Illinois, to arrive, on private terms. Other Grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS firm, in consequence of scarcity of boats. *Lake Imports*—1,000 bushels Wheat, 33,200 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—10,700 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 3—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and dull, and very little demand outside the city trade. The quotations are $5@$5 50 for common to extra State; $5 52@$7 25 for common to extra Western and Canadian. Grain market continues inactive. WHEAT, sales 3,400 bushels; White Michigan, at $1 47@$1 48. OATS, sales 3,000 bushels Canada East, at 37c.; 2,000 bushels State, at 39½c. CORN quiet; sales 10 000 bushels Western mixed, at 62c.@62½c. WHISKY, 21½c.; sales 65 bbls.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 3.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 245 bales; quotations nominal, at 10½c.@11c. for Middling. Sales, three days, 9,500 bales. Receipts of same time, 5,000 bales, against 8,000 in same time last year. Increased receipts at this port, 461,000 bales.

SUGAR—Steady; fair to fully fair, 7¼c.@8c. FLOUR advancing; superfine, $5 62½@$6 00. MESS PORK, firmly held at $20. LARD in bbls. 12½c., and kegs 13c. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 3.

FLOUR—The market closed with a declining tendency, at $5 37½@$5 50 for superfine. WHEAT, $1 68, afloat. PROVISIONS, advancing. Mess Pork $19; Jersey Hams 11½c.@13c.; Sides 11⅛c.; Shoulders 9½c. WHISKY, steady.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 3.

FLOUR dull, at $4 60 for Superfine. WHEAT—Red. $1 10; White, $1 18. CORN active, at 48c.@49c. WHISKY declined; sales at 17c. PROVISIONS quiet, and nothing doing; holders firm. Money market easy, at 8@10 ℔ cent. premium. Sight Exchange on New-York, ½ ℔ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 3.

FLOUR dull, but unchanged. WHEAT very dull, and supply limited. CORN quiet and unchanged; White and Yellow, 68c.@71c. PROVISIONS firm but active. WHISKY dull at 20½c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 3.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93, ex interest. Reading Railroad, 20¾; Morris Canal, 55; Long Island Railroad, 12¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Among the passengers who have engaged passage by the *Adriatic* we notice George D. Phelps, John A. C. Gray, Rev. Dr. Cheever, Hon. John F. Appleton and Prof. Robert R. Raymond. Quite a number of families from New-Haven, several of whom are connected with "old Yale," are also going out in her, remaining while she does, and coming home in the return trip.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER STYLES.
We have now on hand an immense variety of all the latest styles of Summer
CASSIMERE SUITS,
GOSSAMER FLANNEL SUITS,
GROS DE LAINE SUITS,
PADDED LINEN SUITS,
DUCK SUITS,
DRAB D'ETE SUITS,
LUSTRE SUITS,
BATHING SUITS,
YACHTING SUITS, &c., &c.
and a complete stock in every variety of latest styles of Ties, Cravats, Summer Under Wear, Shirts, &c., &c., all of which being manufactured with great taste, will be sold at the lowest figures.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

REYNARD & CO.,
PATENT HOUSEKEEPER'S RIFLE,
INFALLIBLE INSECT POWDER,
and VERMIN DESTROYER.
The only truly reliable article to exterminate Bed-bugs, Croton-Bugs, Moths, Garden Insects, Rats and Mice.
Principal Dépôt, No. 167 Broadway.
Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—This day, so full of patriotism, sentiment, sensation and fire crackers, is close at hand. KNOX, the hatter, corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, is ready with his Independence hats for young Americans. The City Fathers have voted the usual appropriations for fireworks and a high old supper, and on the whole there is every reason to expect a pretty jolly time generally. But when everything else has fizzled and faded, KNOX'S hats will stand by to remind the wearers of the vanity of all the rest of their patriotic enjoyments.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.
Photographs, of all sizes and styles, of the JapaneseEmbassy, for sale at
BRADY'S GALLERY,
No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

[Advertisement.]

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, palpitation of the heart arises from a disordered stomach. Persons suffering from this distressing complaint will be positively cured, and their constitution invigorated by using HOLLOWAY'S Pills.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5¾ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5¾ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4½ P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, (Room No. 8 Continental Bank Building, Nassau-street,) up to 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon of each week. Telegrams will be received at the office of the American Telegraph Company, No. 21 Wall-street, up to 7 o'clock on Thursday evenings. The Express leaves St. Joseph, Mo. every Friday, at 9 A. M.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamer *Asia* will close on Wednesday, July 4, at 7 o'clock A. M.

The mails for Matanzas by the steamer *Matanzas* will close on Saturday, July 7, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Asia	July 4	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	July 7	New-York	Bremen
Kangaroo	July 7	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	July 11	Boston	Liverpool
Adriatic	July 14	New-York	Havre
Teutonia	July 14	New-York	Hamburg
Persia	July 18	New-York	Liverpool
Etna	July 19	New-York	Liverpool
Golden Fleece	July 19	New-York	Galway
Fulton	July 21	New-York	Havre
Arabia	July 25	Boston	Liverpool
Vanderbilt	July 28	New-York	Havre
Saxonia	Aug. 1	New-York	Hamburg
Africa	Aug. 1	New York	Liverpool
Jura	Aug. 2	New-York	Liverpool
New York	Aug 4	New-York	Bremen
Canada	Aug. 8	Boston	Liverpool
Illinois	Aug. 11	New-York	Southp'tn
Asia	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Aug. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Arago	Aug. 18	New-York	Southp'tn
FROM EUROPE.			
Edinburgh	June 20	Liverpool	New-York
Persia	June 23	Liverpool	New-York
Golden Fleece	June 23	Liverpool	New-York
Teutonia	June 24	Southampt'n	New-York
Etna	June 26	Liverpool	New-York
Fulton	June 26	Havre	New-York
Glasgow	June 27	Liverpool	New-York
Palestine	June 27	Liverpool	Quebec
Arabia	June 30	Liverpool	Boston
Vanderbilt	July 4	Southampt'n	New-York
Bavaria	July 4	Southampt'n	New-York
City of Baltimore	July 4	Liverpool	New-York
Nova Scotian	July 4	Liverpool	Quebec
Africa	July 7	Liverpool	New-York
Jura	July 10	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	July 11	Southampt'n	New-York
North Briton	July 11	Liverpool	Quebec
Canada	July 14	Liverpool	Boston
Saxonia	July 15	Southampt'n	New-York
Bohemian	July 18	Liverpool	Quebec
Illinois	July 19	Southampt'n	New-York
Asia	July 21	Liverpool	New-York
Australasian	July 24	Liverpool	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
Karnak	July 8	New-York	Havana.&c
Matanzas	July 8	New-York	Matanzas.
Cahawba	July 12	New-York	Havana.
Philadelphia	July 17	New-York	Havana.
De Soto	July 27	New-York	Havana.
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
——	July 11	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Anita Owen, from Nuevitas—Mrs. M. Ramieo, Miss Josephine Kerm, Candelaria, Recio, Dr. G. A. Espalda, Mr. Ramieo, Manuel Bazan, Nathan Crowell.

In bark Nugget, from Guantanamo, Cuba—Mr. Wm. Montgomery, M. M. Burrows, Charles Cookill, Jared Craig.

In brig Madeira, from Matanzas—P. Lawrence, L. Evans.

In brig Titania, from Cienfuegos—John Ogleby, Andrew Baul, Henry Kerr.

In schr. Hiawatha, from Aux Cayes—Mr. Goldenburgh.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 33 | Sun sets.... 7 34 | Moon rises 8 42
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 26 | Gov. Island. 9 14 | Hell Gate 10 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Locust Point, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Asia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships R. Alsop, Wallington, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon; Uncle Toby, Soule, Liverpool, ——; John Bright, Cutting, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Bark T. R. Patillo, Patillo, Glasgow, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; Kate, Otto, Cape Palmas, master; Honduras, Bates, Belize, F. Alexander.

Brigs Kentucky, Pendleton, Buenos Ayres, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Carlino, (Sic.,) Torre, Bristol, W. F. Schmidt; Leader, Crosby, Yarmouth, Thomas James; Capella, Ace, St. John, Miller & Houghton; M. Wheeler, Wheeler, Charleston, ——.

Schooners Reaper, Ferris, Providence, master; Persia, Smith, Hartlepool, D. R. De Wolff; Mary Emma, Hulse, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Sabine, Roberts, Newbern, J. L. Davis; E. Bates, Peterson, Brazos, Post, Smith & Co; Chastelain, Handy, Elizabethport, Thompson & Hunter; L. Rice, Nickerson, Malta, Post, Small & Co; Eclipse, Cook, Mobile, McCready, Mott & Co.; Florence, Avery, Montevideo, W. J. Forbes; Ditton, Morgan, New-Carlisle, ——; Ranger, (Br.,) Allen, Jacmel, R. Thackeray; N. Chase, Doane, St. Martin's, T. B. Chase; W. Baleigh, Phillips, Savannah, D. C. Murray; Wolcott, Parker, Boston, master; Belle, Gillah, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; W. A. Brown, Hammond, Guantanamo, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. July 1, 48 miles N. E. from Cape Roman, signalized steamship R. R. Cuyler. July 2, 1 A. M., off Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Alabama; 11:30 A. M., lat. 38 45, lon. 74 50, spoke brig Commerce, of and for Philadelphia for Maragues; 12:30 P. M., spoke schr. Chas. H. Moller, of New-York, bd. N.

Steamship Kennebec, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. and passengers to E. H. Rockwell.

Ship Middlesex, Parmelee, Liverpool June 2, with mdse. and 671 passengers to Tapscott & Co. Had moderate weather the entire passage. June 26, lon. 68, took pilot from boat M. H. Grinnell, No. 1.

Bark Vivid Light, (of Boston,) Blanchard, Sagua June 16, with sugar to Nesmith & Son. Has experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Bark Wm. Henry, (of Warren,) Young, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to J. & T. A. R. Webster.

Bark Nugget, (Br.,) Boddie, Guatanamo, Cuba, 23 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Bark J. M. Churchill, (of Frankfort,) Treat, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co.

Barkentine Benj. Hallett, Little, Sagua June 17, with sugar to master.

Brig Ocean Eagle, (of Guilford, Conn.,) Fossett, Cape Palmas, W. C. A., May 6, with palm oil, &c., to Yates, Porterfield & Co. Had light winds and calms up to lon. 33 W., then strong N. E. trades to 25 10 N. and lon. 59 10 W.; from there strong W. and N. W. winds, with squalls and rain. May 22, lat. 1 46 N., lon. 23 32 W., was boarded by Br. gun-boat Viper, from Ascension for Plymouth, Eng.

Brig Monte Cristo, (of Kingston, Mass.,) Northrup, Gambia, W. C. A., May 30, with peanuts to master. Sld. in co. with brig Grace Worthington, for New-York. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Princeton, (of Brookline, Me.,) Wells, Black Island, Jam., 17 ds., with logwood, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Anita Owen, Ray, Nuevitas June 18, with sugar, &c., to Peck & Church.

Brig Lilly Dale, (Br.,) Stevens, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Harp, Williams, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Madeira, (of Boston,) Morton, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Martha Post, Robinson, Matanzas 9 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig Titania, (of Eastport,) Appleby, Cienfuegos 25 ds., with molasses to Arrowsmith & Ball.

Schr. Hiawatha, (of Bermuda,) Evans, Aux Cayes June 11, with logwood to Middleton & Co. The brig A. D. Gamage, Ellis, for New-York, sld. a few ds. previously.

Schr. Surprise, Cole, Georgetown, D. C., 7 ds., with flour to Jas. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Isabella, Faulkner, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Delaware, Furbish, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Mill Creek, Hunt, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. A. Sawyer, Dyer, Elizabethport with coal fo Boston.

Schr. Mary Reinhardt, Peterson, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Tweed, (Br.,) Clare, Eluthera 7 ds., with fruit to J. Eneas.

Schr. Pleiades, (Br.,) McBurnie, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Damon, Pitcher, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Geona, Robbin, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Lion, Furbish, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Mary Eliza, Brown, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. J. M. Bayles, Thompson, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

Schr. J. G. Ferris, Bush, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. E. M. Clark, (3-masted,) Clark, Hartford 2 ds.

Schr. J. McCloskey, Stebbins, Portland 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Barber, Westerly 2 ds., stone.

Schr. William E. Bird, Smith, Haddam 2 ds.

Schr. S. Sawyer, Hatfield, Rondout, coal, for Saco.

BELOW—A lumber-loaded herm. brig; also 1 bark and 1 brig.

WIND—During the day, S.

Sailed.

Steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c. Ships Isaac Webb, for Liverpool; St. Charles, for New-Orleans. Brig Thetis, (Br.) for ——.

From Quarantine—Ship Henrietta, for Glasgow.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, July 3, sunset.—The ship St. Charles cld. the Bar, for New Orleans, at 11 A. M. One bark in bay. One brig in Swash Channel, bd. in. Wind moderate, S.; clear.

HIGHLANDS, July 3, sunset.—One brig off the Highlands Wind moderate, S. E.; clear.

LONG BRANCH, July 3, sunset.—One bark S. of Long Branch bd. in. No other vessels in sight. Wind light, S.; clear.

HAMPTON ROADS, July 3.—Arr. Brem. brig Plata, from Trinidad for orders; ship Twilight, 95 ds. from Callao; bark J. N. Brookman, 125 ds. from Callao. A copper-fastened schooner, of 200 tons burden, laden with cotton, is ashore 18 miles S. of Cape Henry.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Arr. bark Arcadia, from Cardenas; Fr. bark Fleurieu de Belleview, from Rochelle; brigs Susan, Duncan, from Cardenas; Australia from St. Johns, P. R.; Ocean Wave, from Matanzas.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 3.—The screw-steamship Parkersburgh, from New-York, arr. at 11 o'clock this morning.

BOSTON, July 3.—Arr. steamer Cambridge, Howes, from Philadelphia; brig Maria, Wright, from Port-au-Prince.

Spoken, &c.

Clifton—bark stng. E. N. E., was passed June 28, lat. 36 57, lon. 69 57.

George S Hunt—bark, from Sagua for New-York, June 21, lat. 28 30, lon. 79.

Macassar—brig, hence for Jamaica, 20 ds. out, June 14, off Cape St. Nicholas.

Margaret Evans—ship, hence for London, was passed June 30, lat. 41, lon 67.

S. W. Holbrook—bark, of Portland, from Palermo for Philadelphia, June 29, lat. 37 54, lon. 70 35.

Foreign Ports.

At Cape Palmas, W. C. A., May 6, bark J. W. Paige, from Cape Coast for Monrovia and New-York; had been in sight to leeward of Cape Palmas about 20 ds., trying to get up. The brig Ann, Alexander, from leeward for Monrovia, sld April 25; would go to Cape Palmas to load for New-York.

At Aux Cayes, June 11, brigs Uranus, Church, for Boston, arr. June 2, would load at Azim; Guinare, Steed, for New-York in a week; schr. Sarah Burton, Haskins, for Boston June 12.

At Black River, Jam., June 16 bark Fremont, for the north side of Jamaica, to load for Philadelphia; would be ready in about 15 ds.